THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 27. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. Vol. Institute,
Corner Fifth Avenue and 76th Street,
Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
Colonel Young,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah,
January 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. Stenhouse,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Railroad Accident Near Clarksville, Tennessee—A Scene of Horror.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Thursday gives the following account of the recent accident on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, eight miles from Clarksville, Tenn.:—

The accident occurred to passenger train No. 2, from Memphis to Louisville. In crossing the bridge and trestle over Rudd's creek, eight miles below Clarksville, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the greater part of the structure gave way and precipitated the whole train into the valley or bed of the creek, from an altitude of about thirty feet. The train consisted of locomotive, caboose, express and baggage car, two passenger coaches, and one sleeping car, all of which were dashed almost to splinters, and afterward, with the exception of the sleeping car, entirely destroyed by fire.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The fire made nearly a complete ruin of the train and its contents. Only three passengers saved their baggage. All the remaining private property, save the garments, money and jewels upon the persons of the passengers, was consumed. The express books and papers were saved, and from them it is ascertained that there was about $100,000 in the safe. At last account from the wreck the safe had not been recovered The destruction of the cars, express and mail matter and baggage, involves a loss little if any short of $300,000.

WHAT THE PASSENGERS SAY.

As described by those who were aboard the ill-fated train when it went down, the situation was awful in the extreme. In conversation with the above-named gentlemen, now at St. Joseph's Infirmary, we have gleaned many interesting particulars concerning the disaster. Most of the through passengers from New Orleans disembarked at Memphis for Chattanooga, and the cars were partially filled up to the time of the accident. Soon after leaving Paris, where the train men are changed, the passengers retired for the night. An increased rate of speed was noticed by the passengers, and it operated to make many of them wakeful. Mr. McColl, one of the killed, was even alarmed at the rapid motion of the train, and expressed his conviction that there was danger ahead. Other gentlemen in the same sleeping car shared this feeling of insecurity, and two of them, Mr. Doll and Mr. White, rose and dressed themselves a little while before the terrible crash. This idea may have been imaginary, but there was a fatal connection between it and the fallen trestle.

THE MIDNIGHT SMASH-UP.

About 1 o'clock the sleeping travellers were awakened by a sudden rough movement of the train, as if it were off the track. After this jolting motion the train appeared to come to a standstill, and those who had been aroused congratulated themselves that all was right again. Just at that instant, they say, the train was on a poise ready to fall over the trestle height. In another second the whole line of cars had pitched downward, and lay a crushed and ghastly heap in the basin of the creek. Notwithstanding the turning and sha.tering of the cars, and the indiscriminate wreck of human beings, hardly a voice was heard. The stillness was as profound as death. Two spans of the bridge, about fifty feet each in length, and four bents of the trestle fell. The speed was so high that it carried the train under the track on the other side of the creek. The train fell in a zigzag or letter S position, and so lay upon the ground.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

While the unhurt passengers were humanely engaged in releasing and caring for those incapable of helping themselves, the *debris* of the train took fire from the engine furnace. This occurrence, dire as it might have appeared, created no undue excitement, owing to the precautions adopted by the cool-headed men performing the work of extrication. The fire burned slowly, beginning at the engine and gradually approaching the rear sleeping-coach. The entire train and contents, as we have stated, were consumed, except the New Orleans sleeping car, which was badly damaged. Nearly all of the bridge and trestle-work also fell a prey to the conflagration.

A LONELY SPECTACLE.

On the side of the trestle upon which the train fell is a dense thicket, and the place has generally a dismal appearance. The wounded men and women, being thinly clad and mostly barefooted, suffered greatly from exposure to the night air, which was sharp and chilly. Their situation was forlorn indeed. No one knew whence to look for assistance. It was finally suggested that some one reconnoitre the ground and find means for succor. In about two hours after the catastrophe—two hours of inconceivable affliction of mind and body—the South-going train arrived upon the scene. The living and dead were tenderly transferred to this train and taken to Clarksville. Here, it is almost needless to mention, the victims of the deplorable and fatal break-down received the most devoted attentions at the hands of the citizens and the officers of the railroad.

THE FATAL STRUCTURE.

This consisted of four spans of short wooden girder bridges joined to a trestle, and were but three years old, while the trestle was but two years old. It was thought to be a perfectly safe portion of the road. The remnants of timber left standing show perfectly sound.

All endeavors on the part of the railroad company to discover the cause of the accident have been fruitless so far, as the bridging is nearly all burnt. Some of the surviving passengers, however, attribute the casualty to either or both the reckless speed the train was making or the insecurity of the bridge and trestle-work. It is not believed to have resulted from any defect in the machinery of the locomotive, as the engineer, whose life was sacrificed, was known to be exceedingly careful in that matter. The travelling public should be informed of the true origin of this fearful disaster with the least possible delay, and no doubt the railroad authorities will act upon it promptly and rigidly.

The Smash-up on the New Jersey Railroad—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

The New York *Sun* of this morning gives the following particulars of the railroad accident near Newark, N. J., yesterday:—

The Washington train, due in Jersey City at 4·55 P. M. yesterday, met with a serious accident on the southern outskirts of Newark, at 5·12 P. M., by which the locomotive was destroyed beyond redemption, the track torn up for some distance, and the whole train thrown off, but miraculously without loss of life.

The train which met with the accident was about an hour behind time, in consequence of an accident in the early part of the day near Washington. After leaving Elizabeth, they ran across the meadows at about forty miles an hour, and when turning the curve near Broad street, about three-fourths of a mile south of Chesnut street station, the engineer, Edward Paige, saw a signal flag of danger a short distance ahead, and blew down brakes sharp. Before the speed of the train had been very materially diminished, the locomotive struck a hand-cart loaded down with iron rails, which half-a-dozen laborers were pushing along on the same track.

The concussion was a very severe one, sending the heavy iron rails flying in all directions, and throwing the locomotive off of the track to the right. At the same time the track was torn up, and consequently the entire train, consisting of the mail car, baggage car, and four passenger cars. After tearing along for two hundred feet, the locomotive jumped over to the southern track, where it was brought to a sudden stop by some of the iron rails which had pierced it and doubled up under the fire-box.

The tender keeled over on its side, and the mail car breaking loose, smashed down a telegraph pole and shot off at nearly a right angle, demolished a high board fence, and brought up on its side in a much damaged condition at the rear of a citizen's dwelling.

The baggage car followed in the same direction, but the forward trucks being broken to pieces, it plunged head foremost into the sand, and left the rear truck across the track.

The passenger cars were also thrown from the rails at the first shock, and had a rough passage over the ties, but were not much damaged—owing, it was said, to being provided with somebody's patent bumpers.

Those who witnessed the collision say that if the men having the hand-car in charge had not become panic stricken and fled, they could have upset the car off of the track. The accident appears to have resulted from not having sent the signal flag further around the curve, and also in allowing the hand-car on the track at all when the express train was over due.

A Millstone Hurled Down a Hill-side—Horses and Cattle Killed, and the Death of Several Children Caused.

The Louisville, Ky., *Express* gives the following particulars of a strange and fatal mishap which occurred near Princeton, in that State:—

A man by the name of Boot Crow was hauling upon his wagon two immense millstones, one of which weighed 2850 pounds. While passing along the side of a high hill the heaviest stone rolled from the wagon and sped down the declivity with fearful velocity, crushing small trees and shrubbery in its course. The house of a farmer, named Darnell, was situated at the foot of the hill. The millstone went crushing through a fence, and into the yard of the farmer's house, where were a number of beehives. In the yard were playing a bevy of children. The beehives were all upset. The bees, in confusion, lighted upon the children, stinging everyone of them in a frightful manner.

The progress of the great stone was not impeded in the least by its collision with the hives and went bounding into a stock pasture beyond the house. It dashed through a herd of calves and horses, killing two of the former and one of the latter almost instantly. The children in the yard had been completely covered with bees, and each one was stung by them until their persons were entirely covered with white swellings. One of them died a short time after the terrible occurrence, and the others are entirely speechless and blind. They can hardly recover.

The bounding millstone finally struck against a large limestone cliff near the house, and was broken into atoms by the concussion.

Losses by the Great Flood in Texas.

The Galveston, Texas, *News* says that a gentleman well acquainted with the whole Colorado valley, from Austin down, and who examined the most of that valley immediately after the overflow in 1852, gives the following as a near approximate estimate of the loss of cotton by the present overflow in four of the river counties:—

In Colorado county	8,000 bales.
In Fayette county	6,000 "
In Bastrop county	4,000 "
In Travis county	2,000 "
Total	20,000 bales.

The above estimate is based on some knowledge of the extent of bottom lands cultivated, and on letters recently received showing the elevation of the water. Very little information has been received of the condition of the country below Columbus. The same gentleman has received, however, a letter from one planter stating that almost one third of his crop has been destroyed.

BRAZIL.

Immigration from Europe and the United States

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Rio Janeiro, June 27, says:—

From tabular statements of the immigration movement in Brazil for the year 1868, furnished to the Rio Janeiro press by the Official Agency of Colonization, we gather some very interesting statistics. The number of immigrants landed at Rio Janeiro during the year was 8355, to which must be added about 3500 landed in the southern provinces, making the total immigration for the year throughout the empire not more than 12,000 at the outside. More than half of the immigrants were Portuguese; the Germans rank second in point of numbers; and the English (with whom are included the Scotch and the Irish) come next. Spaniards are few, but there is a respectable number of French and Italians.

Of the French, there were several families from Algiers, hardy, robust farmers who left their homes on account of a terrible drouth which reigned in that country. They settled in the province of Parana, where they have since been joined by nearly a hundred of their countrymen, who sailed directly from Marseilles for Brazil. The number of North Americans is put down at 405. About 250 of these were from the Southern States, of whom more than half went to Brazil at their own expense, and nearly all had friends or relatives already settled in the empire. Including the Tartar expedition with 117 persons from New Orleans, 132 North Americans received "assisted passages" from the Brazilian Government The German immigration has augmented rapidly in the last few years, owing to the good management of the Brazilian Immigration Agent in Germany.

A table is given showing the emigration from the port of Rio Janeiro, from which it appears that the immigration exceeded the outgoings by 4196. No fewer than 338 North Americans left the country during the year—convincing proof of the failure of the scheme for establishing an American colony in Brazil. With 405 arrivals and 538 departures, the residuum is seen to be very small. Of the 338 who left, about 100 were immigrants from the Southern States.

The Brazilian Government, in its anxiety to promote immigration to its shores, has made liberal arrangements to assist in paying the passages of immigrants to Brazil. During the year 1868 the aggregate number of those who received "assisted passages" was 1235. More than half this number were British subjects; 385 were Germans; 132 North Americans; and only two Portuguese. This is remarkable, considering that more than one-half of the total of immigrants of the year were Portuguese. During the year 55 vessels, of various nationalities, arrived at Rio Janeiro with immigrants.

Brazil has a Passengers' act intended to protect immigrants on board the ships which take them to its shores. This law applies to all ships carrying four passengers in the steerage to every hundred tons of burden. Its execution is confided to the Official Agent of Colonization, who visits the ship immediately on its arrival into port, makes minute inquiries with regard to the treatment which the immigrants received on their voyage, proceeds at once to an investigation, if the complaints are sufficient to warrant it, and imposes such a fine on the vessel as he may deem just if those complaints prove to be well founded. It is claimed that, owing to these excellent regulations, which are rigidly carried out, emigrants to Rio Janeiro are better protected than even those to New York. The great majority of the emigrants going to Brazil are laborers and agriculturists.

—Democratic papers in Illinois are insisting that in the framing of the new State Constitution special attention shall be paid to the temperance and Sunday questions. In this respect, they say, the present Constitution should be altered in the sense of more liberal reforms, and to this end, in all those counties where the Germans have influence they should use that influence to secure the nomination and election of candidates who possess liberal ideas, and who are advocates of modern progress.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Enthusiastic Reception of General Sheridan in Vermont—The Trial of Surgeon Green, of the Navy—The Washington Monument to be Completed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Court-martial of Surgeon Green, of the Navy.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 31.—The following are the facts which will be elicited by the court-martial now sitting here for the trial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L Green, of the navy, on the charge of disobedience of orders and treating his superior with contempt, preferred against him by Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge:—In February last, while the United States steamer Nipsic was lying at Aspinwall, an ordinary seaman named John Simmons was under medical treatment for a severe wound in the head inflicted by a cutlass. The commander of the vessel, Lieut.-Com. Thos. O. Selfridge, ordered the name of the man off the sick list, and that he be placed on working duty. This order Surgeon Green refused to obey, thinking that a return to duty and exposure to the sun might produce a dangerous inflammation of the wound. For this offense Lieut.-Com. Selfridge preferred the charge.

A third charge, of "conduct unbecoming an officer," is added. Surgeon Green was appointed from Connecticut, and is a son of Commodore Joseph F. Green. This case attracts much attention, as its decision will determine whether the commander of a vessel or its surgeon has the right to decide when a sick man is able to do duty. The trial, which commenced on Thursday, will occupy about four days altogether.

Purchases for the Navy.

A general order issued from the Navy Department declares that in all cases where contractors provide articles of an inferior quality to those called for by the contract, and at a time when expedition is required, or fail to provide the articles at the time stated in the contract, the commandant will order the purchasing paymaster to go into the market and purchase the articles on the best terms for the Government, the difference in price to be charged to the contractor; or, in the absence of order from the commandant, the purchasing paymaster will do the same.

The Army Service.

Secretary Rawlins and General Sherman have had a long interview in reference to various matters of army administration connected with the efficiency and economy of the service and the duties of the military in the South.

Investigation of Indian Outrages.

The Indian Bureau has ordered an investigation into the recently reported outrages by the Apache Indians in New Mexico.

A Fraudulent Claim Agent.

J. Woodruff Lewis, claim agent, of New York, has been arrested and held for trial, by direction of the Second Auditor, charged with fraud in obtaining bounties.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The fifteen gunboats in course of construction at the Mystic shipyards for the Spanish Government, to cruise in the Cuban waters, are to be completed in six weeks and will each carry a single gun carrying 100-pound shot.

The Foreign Legations.

The Prussian Government is the only European power which owns a house in Washington for the permanent use of its legation. It is believed that this example will be speedily followed by the Russian and English Governments, and that stately palaces will be built by them in the American capital, similar to those they own in European capitals, for the accommodation of their legations.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Wants the National Capital.

St. Louis, July 30.—Quite an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider and discuss the question of moving the capital to St. Louis. A number of speeches were made, and various propositions discussed, but no definite action was taken, other than instructing the Chairman to request the City Council, County Court, Merchants' Exchange, and Board of Trade to call a mass meeting of citizens generally, to devise the best means of carrying out the project.

FROM NEW YORK.

William B. Astor to Complete the Washington Monument.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, July 31.—There is authority for stating that at a meeting of prominent New Yorkers at Saratoga recently, William B. Astor expressed his intention to complete the Washington National Monument at his own expense.

Fire in a Lager-beer Saloon.

Early this morning a fire occurred at No. 52 Stanton street, occupied as a lager-beer saloon. The loss is $6000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Another Poisoning Case.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, July 31.—A child five years old, named Bannshea, was killed by poison last night, put up in mistake by a clerk in a drug store in this city.

Claiming Doubtful Honors.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 31.—Alvin Blake, the Boston detective, arrested in Portland on Thursday, charged with robbing Adams Express Company of $750, seven or eight months since, now claims to be one of the Ocean Bank robbers.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Cape May, wind east, hazy, thermometer 68.
Atlantic City, wind northwest, clear, 68.
Long Branch, wind east, clear.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	214¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Pacific M. S.	84½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅝	Adams Express	59⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Wells, Fargo	21¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¾	Gold	136⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90		

Market dull.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sheridan in Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., July 31.—General Sheridan arrived yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Mayor, Common Council and numerous citizens. His reception was one of the most cordial ever extended to any person, either civil or military, in this place. On Monday evening he will hold a public reception at the City Hall. Senator Edmunds will deliver the address of welcome.

In firing a salute in honor of the General's arrival, Peter Lander Jr., a member of the First Vermont Battery, had his arm blown off below the elbow.

General Sheridan will remain here for several days.

Ship News.

Fortress Monroe, July 31.—Arrived—Prussian frigate Victoria, from Santiago de Cuba, bound for Norfolk. All well on board.

Sailed—Brig Frances Jane, for Rio de Janeiro.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 31—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for account; Five twenties, 83¾; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

Paris, July 31.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 72·25f.

Liverpool, July 31—A. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 12¾d.; Orleans, 12⅝@13d. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady at 151f. afloat and ashore.

London, July 31—A. M.—Linseed oil, £31 7s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, July 31—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 83½. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 19¾. Illinois Central, 94.

Liverpool, July 31—1 P. M.—Cotton active. The sales will reach 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 13@13⅛d. Breadstuffs dull.

Havre, July 31.—Cotton active; sales on the spot at 152f. and afloat at 152f. 50c.

POISONED.

The Crew of the Ship Southern Cross Poisoned En Masse.

The Boston *Traveller* says:—

It will be remembered that a telegraphic despatch received from San Francisco reported that the crew of the ship Southern Cross, of Boston, had been poisoned at Manilla, May 18, but whether they had died was not stated. A letter received here from the captain, dated May 19, says that twenty-four men of his crew, out of twenty-seven, had been poisoned on the 18th by drinking coffee, but fortunately medical aid had saved their lives up to the hour of writing, and he was in hopes that they would soon recover. How the poison was put in the coffee was a mystery. It could not have been the cook, for he was among the sickest of the men, and at one time it was thought doubtful whether he could recover.

The event caused much excitement on shore, and the police were immediately put in requisition to find a clue to the perpetrator of such a diabolical act. The coffee was taken ashore and subjected to analysis by the chemists and military surgeons. As later dates have been received from other sources, and as no mention is made of any of the men having died, we infer that they all recovered. About the 8th of June the ship was reported nearly ready to sail for Boston.

Advices since received state that the ship Southern Cross had sailed from Manila May 23, for Boston, and hence we infer that her crew had recovered.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

To-day the Court was in session at the old court room, to complete the business of the July term. During the first two weeks of the term a petit jury was in attendance, and by the commendable industry of the Judge, District Attorneys, and all engaged in the conduct of the business, the heavy prison calendar was so disposed as to justify a vacation of two weeks, during which time the new court-room has been undergoing a thorough cleansing and airing, of which it stood in need, and those persons whose calling keeps them confined in the crowded forum all the year have been seeking recreation in more genial quarters.

The next term is to be held by his Honor Judge Brewster, who, it is understood, intends to dispose not only of the prison cases that have been accumulating since the middle of July, but also the bail cases of the term and those remaining over from April and May, to effect which he will no doubt require double daily sessions, and most probably night sessions.

To despatch public business speedily is a most laudable object, but during the long hot days of August the jurors, witnesses, lawyers, and perhaps the Court itself, will find it an ungracious task.

Lunacy Case.

Before Judge Peirce this morning application was made, upon *habeas corpus*, for the discharge of Mr. James Barret from the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane. The proof was that last spring the petitioner became troubled in mind over family difficulties, and took to excessive drinking, which aggravated his already impaired understanding and made him unfit to be at liberty.

He was, therefore, placed in the asylum by his relatives, under office found by a commission, and warrant issued by Judge Hare, in pursuance to the recent statute upon the subject, and was confined there from May 29 until a few days ago. At first excitable and violent, he had since become calm and reasonable, and by his attendant is considered sane and harmless, though the physician says his mind is still deranged. The managers of the asylum expressed no desire to detain him, and his Honor, viewing the whole case, thought it proper to grant his discharge, and so ordered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Saturday, July 31, 1869.

Our local money market to-day, though very irregular, as usual of late, is rather easier in consequence of improved supply. The disbursements on account of the Treasury in the purchase of United State bonds are mostly absorbed in New York; but a portion finds its way to our market slowly, and if the present Treasury policy continues during the month of August as in the present month, an improvement in our money market is inevitable. In New York money is reported very easy at 5@6 per cent., which is fully 1 per cent below the rates current here. This condition is very exceptional, and it is difficult to account for it on any plausible hypothesis.

We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on Government pledges, and street loans at 8@12 per cent. nominally for good paper. There is some pressure on the outside market, which accounts for the irregularity in the rates. The bulk of the offerings are generally taken at 9@10 per cent., beyond which business borrowers of good standing are unwilling to pay unless under a pressure of circumstances.

Gold opened at 136¼, and sold up to noon at 136⅜. The Stock market was somewhat unsettled, but the aggregate business was fair in amount. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 95½ for the old and 100⅞@101 for the new certificates.

In Government loans there was no activity, but prices were steady at closing quotations of yesterday.

Reading Railroad fell off ⅛, closing at 49; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅞; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅜; Minehill Railroad at 54; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30¾, b. o.

Canal stocks were but little sought after 20½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred. 36½ for Lehigh Navigation and 60 for Morris perferred.

Nothing was done in Coal shares.

In Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 233½ and Mechanics at 32½ @ 33.

Passenger Railway shares were nominal. 47 was offered for Second and Third, and 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅝@123⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 125½@125⅝; do., 1864, 123⅛@123⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 120⅜@123¼; do., July, 1865, 122½@122⅝; do., 1867, 122¾@123⅛; do., 1868, 122⅛@122⅜; 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; Pacifics, 109⅞@110¼; Gold, 136¼.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅝@124; do. 1862, 125⅛@125⅜; do. 1864, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1865, 123½@123⅝; do. 1865, new, 121⅛@122⅛; do. 1867, new, 122⅜@122½; do. 1868, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109⅞@110¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver, 130½@132½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500	N Penna 7s	88	187	sh Leh Val R.	56⅝
$4000	W Chester R 8s, 85	90	180	sh Ph & E	30¾
$2000	City 6s, New	101	100	sh O C & A R.	39
$200	do.	100⅞	17	sh Reading	48⅝
$3000	do.	101	1100	do.	49
2	sh Bk N Am	233½	200	do.	49
35	sh Mech Bank, Tuesday	32¾	12	do.	48¾
2	sh Penna R.	56⅞	400	do.	49
5	do.	56⅞	100	do Tuesday	49
10	do.	56⅞	100	do.	49
25	sh Minehill R.	54	600	do.	49
			100	do.	49

—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅛	11·20 A. M.	136⅛
10·16 "	136⅛	11·35 "	136⅛
10·20 "	136⅛	12·30 P. M.	136⅛
10·38 "	136⅛		

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The markets were dull to-day, perhaps most so since the summer season set in. Even the Vanderbilt stocks were comparatively inactive and neglected. The money market was without new feature, except that there was a shade less inquiry for funds. The rate on call was 6 and 7 per cent., with the usual exceptions at 5 on prime collaterals. The chief attraction of the day was the Government market, where considerable excitement prevailed over a remarkable rise in all the issues, based upon direct speculative purchases of stock houses, who still boldly assert that Secretary Boutwell intends to continue his extra purchases of bonds during the month of August.

"Nothing is known officially from Washington with reference to the matter, but the operators referred to announce that they have positive information of his plans. The termination of the July purchases last Wednesday induced a great many 'bear' sales, and several prominent Government dealers are reported 'short' of the market. Perhaps the stock operators saw an opportunity thus presented of making a 'corner,' the scarcity of some of the issues being such as to enable them successfully to manage one, and the less bold Government operators have been caught in their own trap. It is an interesting battle between the two classes of Wall street operators.

"The stock operators are shrewd and have long been watching an opportunity to 'twist' the Government men, whose professions of 'more legitimate' business have rendered them somewhat unpopular. Napoleon, it is well known, goes to war for an idea. Here are two sets of business men in desperate contest, arising out of a like unsubstantial origin. The rise of five-twenties in London to 83⅛ materially aided the 'bulls,' for the German bankers came in as buyers. At the top of the market in the afternoon the 62's sold at 125⅝ and the 67's at 122¾. The speculative interest was again strong on the twenties, the coupons selling at 114⅝, and upon the currency sixes, which rose to 110⅝.

"Towards the end of street business there was a reaction from the highest prices, and the market closed at 5 o'clock this evening with the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 123⅛@123⅜; do. do., coupon, 123¾@124; do. 5-20s, registered, 122½@123; do do., coupon, 1862, 125@125⅛; do. do., coupon, 1864, 123⅜@123½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 123⅛@123⅜; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, 122⅜@122½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 10-40s, registered, 114⅜@114⅝; do. do., coupon, 114⅛@114⅜; currency bonds, 110@110½.

"At the close of the homicide trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo told the District Attorney to give notice to the persons who had pleaded guilty to the indictments for usury to attend on the 10th of August, at eleven A. M., when sentence would be pronounced.

"Foreign exchange was barely steady, the offerings of second class bill being quite abundant. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, 60 days' commercial, 109½@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109⅝@110; short sight, 110¼@110⅝; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·13¼@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35½@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅛@40¾; Bremen, 78¾@79⅜; Prussian thalers, 70⅜@71¼.

"The gold market was dull and the early transactions the result of sales on the 'bear' side. The feeling for a decline was stimulated by the light engagements of specie for the City of Brooklyn, which sails to-morrow, and the price broke to 136⅛. From this point there was a sharp rally to 136⅜, just before the closing of the Gold Room."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, July 31.—The Flour market continues quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6·50@5·87½ for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for old and new Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio, do. do.; and fancy brands at $8·50@10, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

The demand for Wheat is limited to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of old and new red at $1·50@1·60. Rye is steady at $1·35 ₱ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at $1·14 and Western mixed $1·12@1·13. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 74@76c.; and new Delaware at 58@60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ₱ ton.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·15@1·20 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Mary Russell Metford, Berry, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Melbourne, Horton, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
N. G. brig Nicolaus, Berg, Gibraltar for orders, do.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, Gibraltar for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig James Davis, Clough, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Henrietta, Leavitt, Boston, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Boston, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Hingham, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 79, Edwards, New Haven, do.
Sloop Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed outside the Capes, a barque from Boston, bound up, and lumber laden schooner in the bay.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, 60 hours from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to W. D. Crane & Co.
Steamer George R. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown & Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Caudiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 17 days from Ponce, P. R., with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Br. brig Doctor, Jones, 64 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to A. F. Damon.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr P. Merwin, Carver, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr C. Kienzle, Studams, from Boston.
Schr Flora, Smith, from New Bedford.
Schr Triumph, Chester, from Newport.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Newport.
Steamtug America, Virden, from New York, having towed up from Breakwater brigs John Chrystal and Doctor. Passed a light brig in the bay, from Boston, bound up.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Anna, from Matanzas.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 29.—At the Breakwater—Steamship Anajaz, from Wilmington, Del., for Rio de Janeiro; schrs Joseph Maxfield, for Boston; W. Walton, for Medford; Clara, for Danversport; and H. W. Godfrey, for Georgetown, D. C.,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT WANT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The discussion of the needs and duties of the Republican party, here and throughout the State, is eliciting much useful thought. It is quite evident from the expressions of opinion which we from day to day reproduce, that the causes of party demoralization and defeat in this city are at length understood, and that the necessity of reorganization begins to be appreciated by those who alone have power to effect it. The Republican party in New York will receive a fresh impetus from the moment when the city shall be freed from the domination of the present committees; and this reform will not be effected until our country friends take matters into their own hands, and organize with a view to the success of great principles rather than the continued authority of unscrupulous men.

"What we want, as a party, above everything else, both in the city and the country," remarks the Newburg *Journal*, "is a little more honesty among leaders and toleration everywhere." The truth could not be more tersely stated. The party in this city has been run in the interest of combinations of individuals, who, by sheer impudence and pertinacity, have secured from successive conventions an indorsement of their pretensions. Of *bona fide* title to leadership they have not a particle. Neither by ability nor character, neither by service nor by the possession of popular respect, are they justified in claiming the prominent positions they have held. By persistent bullying and intriguing, however, they have contrived, year after year, to be intrusted with the party management, and this power they have used for corrupt personal purposes. The welfare of the party has not entered into their calculations. The effect of their actions upon the reputable members of the party and upon the popular vote, they have not cared to consider. It has been enough that, invested with the symbols of party authority, they have carried on a system of bargain and sale; so that while the city Republican vote has steadily declined, their opportunities for carrying on the traffic in offices and plunder have continued undiminished.

Now, the ability of these schemers and jobbers to manipulate conventions and promote their own ends has been in good part derived from the prevalence of an intolerant spirit. They have profited by an inclination to judge harshly of the motives and conduct of every man who saw passing questions from some other angle of vision than their own. The possibility of reconciling varying shades of opinion with fidelity to the same governing standard of right and duty, they studiously ignored. There were differences, and all who differed with them were wrong—not simply wrong as a matter of speculation or judgment, but wrong in principle and aim. A fashion at once so unfortunate and unjust had been impossible but for the excitement of the war period. Nothing, however, could have been more favorable to the game of worthless aspirants for leadership, who, by constantly acting on Horne Tooke's definition of orthodoxy, contrived to fix the stigma of heresy on every Republican who refused to do homage to their pretensions. Thus the terms "radical" and "conservative," in themselves harmless, were made to signify adherence or opposition—not to the principles or policy of the Republican party, but—to the pretensions of the ruling ring.

The Newburg *Journal*, therefore, is right. The great want of the party, aside from the practical details of local organization, is "a little more honesty among leaders, and toleration everywhere." And there must be greater toleration or the best guarantee of greater honesty will be wanting. The latter will be possible only when the intelligence and character of the whole party are made available; and these will not be available until the impudent wire-pullers who would constitute their behests the dogmas of the party, to be implicitly accepted and obeyed, without reference to their bearing upon the principles and fortunes of the party, are formally deposed. We have seen in this city the most trustworthy Republicans branded as enemies, and their excommunication demanded, simply because they refused compliance with the sinister requirements of ward politicians, who care nothing for the party except as an agency for distributing offices. And the evil will again and again recur until good sense overcomes knavery, and Republicans are judged by their relation to the understood principles and the legitimate objects of the party—not by the praise or censure of those who at this moment have the management of its organization in this city.

The time is propitious for a change which is essential to the usefulness of the party here. With the completion of reconstruction, the causes of many troubles will disappear. The nomination of Grant made Republicans a unit on national questions, and the happy progress of the policy he was elected to execute is an assurance of its continued harmony. Events have obliterated all that was real in the distinction between "radical" and "conservative." Controversies which once divided them have culminated in measures that are satisfactory to all. Prevailing habits of thought and expression have experienced a corresponding improvement. The toleration that is required locally, already reigns on national topics. For the first time since the war, the main body of the Republican press is laboring to achieve sectional reconciliation by the cultivation of a just and magnanimous spirit. Among newspapers, the bigots and proscriptionists are a feeble minority. The great majority, who have accepted the result in Virginia as satisfactory and are prepared to welcome similar results in Mississippi and Texas, are now disposed to cultivate the most liberal relations. Toleration in the largest sense promises to be in the ascendant.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDING THE DEBT AT LOWER INTEREST.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The statement made that a great financial house at Frankfort, Germany, had offered to loan the United States Government three hundred millions of dollars at five per cent. interest, naturally leads to reflections on the strength of the national credit, and the practicability of transforming the whole debt into one bearing a much lower rate of interest than it bears at present. It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury declined this offer, as he believes he can within a year borrow all the money he wants at four or four and a half per cent., and that he contemplates advising such a loan next winter for the purpose of paying off the Five-twenties. Then, again, it is reported that the Secretary has been informed from reliable authority that a United States bond bearing four and a quarter per cent. interest can be easily negotiated in Europe within six months. Now we do not know how much truth or speculation there is in these reports, but they are probably true in the main, for there is no doubt the credit of our Government stands high with the shrewd and far-seeing capitalists of Europe, and is rising steadily and daily in the markets of the world. It would be strange indeed if this were not the case, as our Treasury is so plethoric that Mr. Boutwell hardly knows what to do with the money. Then the rapid liquidation of the debt during the last few months, and the vast resources and surprising increasing wealth of the country, must inspire confidence in the value of our securities. Ignorance of this country and its resources has been the only cause why our securities have not heretofore reached a much higher point in Europe. As the truth becomes known they must appreciate more and more.

Mr. Boutwell ought to be the happiest of finance ministers, for never has one been more fortunately situated. Month after month the revenue comes in like a flood tide, and he gets the credit for this gratifying state of things and for reducing the national debt with a portion of his abundant means. Nor are we disposed to say anything to lessen the credit of the Secretary, for he is doing much better than his predecessor, and shows a disposition to take good advice and learn. Still, he could do much more in reducing the debt and cutting off the burden of interest the country has to bear. There is no necessity for keeping a hundred millions or more in the Treasury all the time. There is no contingency likely to arise requiring more money for the current expenses of the Government than will come in from month to month and day to day. If the Treasury were empty to-morrow he would soon have a surplus again, for the revenue is enormous and a perpetual stream, while the payments are only at periodical and stated times. If fifty millions were applied to the purchase of the debt, that would reduce the interest and be a saving of three millions a year. If a hundred millions were so applied, six millions a year would be saved. And why not? The money lies idle. It will never be wanted for anything else, for, as was said, the incoming revenue will be more than sufficient to meet all future demands.

By using the currency on hand in this way, another good effect would be produced in making money easy. Trade would be promoted and the Wall street gamblers would have less opportunities to lock up and speculate in money. As to holding a large reserve of gold to keep down the premium, that idea is exploded. It has no such effect. The premium is much more likely to be brought down by gradually disposing of the gold at regular sales, and thus diffusing it through the channels of commerce and the country. With the gradual extinguishment of the debt, and the appreciation of our securities both at home and abroad, gold will naturally go down; and with the increasing population and business of the country there will be a greater demand for currency, and it will become relatively more scarce. In other words, we should grow up to specie payments. Any action on the part of the Treasury Department or Congress, except that of extinguishing the debt as fast as possible, is unnecessary and would only prove disastrous.

With regard to reducing the interest on the debt by a process of transforming the securities and funding, the sooner this is done the better. It can be accomplished at less cost to the Government and country now than when the bonds rise higher in the market. We would rather see the debt held at home than abroad, and thereby prevent a vast drain of specie yearly to pay interest to foreigners; but if money is so much more valuable here, and the debt will be taken in Europe at four per cent. interest, let us make the best bargain we can. By all means, let the interest on the debt be reduced by some process or other. At present it is not only an enormous burden upon the people, but it locks up capital that would be employed in trade and in the development of the resources of the country; for when capitalists can get eight per cent. in currency on United States securities without trouble or taxation, they will not invest their money in other things. In every way the present high rate of interest is ruinous. We hope the Secretary of the Treasury may be prepared to submit to Congress next December some comprehensive plan for funding and liquidating the debt and for reducing the rate of interest.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

From the N. Y. World.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Norton, equal sisters in the struggle for women's rights, seem to have made simultaneously one grand discovery which we should be sorry to have to believe in, and which really is no discovery at all, be it correct or incorrect. Miss Anthony avers that she "makes her best speeches on her pillow," and Mrs. Norton that she is never "so happy in her expressions as when she lies awake at night." As an alleged matter of fact, we say this is no discovery at all. Mrs. Caudle claimed to have made it years ago, and her hapless spouse never disputed the claim. History is full, too, of examples which may be twisted to prove it true. According to Aristophanes, it was by a deadlock in midnight sessions that the ancient female reformers of Athens finally carried their points. And it is certainly significant that Minerva, the recognized goddess of female wisdom, should have selected the owl as her emblem. But how can Miss Anthony know anything positively on the subject? Mrs. Norton, having an audience, even though it be no better audience than a mere man, and a husband at that, may possibly feel assured of her own powers by the effect she produces upon another. But Miss Anthony has made public profession that she not only practises nocturnal isolation as a habit, but believes in it as a holy and hygienic duty. How, then, can she assert with such confidence that her lonely efforts, made

"When none but night
And her still candle see,"

really do transcend her public performances on the platform?

Possibly they may be more entertaining to herself, but that carries no certain guarantee of their potency over other minds and hearts. Landor sings in his sweet, high way about Robert Browning, that

"There is delight in singing, though none hear
Beside the singer."

And this is doubtless true. But such delight is necessarily barren, so far as touches the wide, wide world. And a lady whose mission is to elevate men to a level with women (that contemptible organ of the hide-bound past, the *Tribune*, puts it the other way—more's the shame!) should find her highest sphere, not in the evanescent ejaculations of an unfruitful soliloquy, but in the communication to her fellows of thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

This thing is important, and should be thoroughly settled. If Mrs. Norton and Miss Anthony are right, it is clear that one of the consequences of the success of the women's rights movement will be the conversion, for all political purposes, of day into night. When women take human affairs publicly in hand, we shall, of course, insist upon their doing their very best; and if they can only do their very best, as Miss Anthony and Mrs. Norton so solemnly declare, after sundown, our legislative assemblies must follow the bad example of the British Parliament.

It will be a wonderful thing for our Congressmen and Senators (the male sex will, we hope, be allowed a fair share of representative offices) to find the due discharge of their functions constrain them.

"To sit all night till broad daylight,
And go home with the girls in the morning."

Strange forms of parliamentary speech, too, will come then upon us. Both Mrs. Norton and Miss Anthony seem to insist upon it that the recumbent attitude which the Romans considered most favorable to digestion is necessary to the full development of the feminine powers of persuasion. It will be odd, at first, to hear the honorable Senator from Massachusetts flinging scurvy parts of speech at the honorable Senatrix "on the Democratic sofa-bedstead." However, we shall get used to it, we dare say, in time. It will be inconvenient in many ways, perhaps, at first. But everything has its compensations. Legislative vigilance will be quickened. "Fat men and such as sleep o' nights" will be discouraged and discountenanced, and intending Cæsars so be kept in awe by Congresses of lean and hungry Cassiuses. And if the women keep the fair promise of their apostles, and really "do their best," there is no saying but that they may eventually

"Make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night."

JAPAN AND CHINA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is enough in our present news from Japan to give to that neglected topic high and dramatic interest. Never before have the Japanese witnessed such an event as that of the naval battle for the possession of Hakodadi. We almost experience a new sensation in reading that on the 20th of June the navy of the Mikado, with a heavy modern armament, moved in and gave a battle of twenty-six hours to the ships and forts of the anti-Mikado general, Enomoto. Two vessels were destroyed by the forces of the Mikado, and one of their own was blown up by a shell; and though it was said that several forts and a line of earthworks were still held by General Enmoto, our special letters and dispatches, both from Japan direct and by way of Washington, give equal report of the capture of Hakodadi.

Here the war chapter of the Japanese ends for the present. But in other respects the affairs and progress of Japan are brought out in bold relief. The renunciation by the Daimios and Haitimotos of their enormous feudal tenures, and the consolidation of power in the hands of the Mikado, is a project less deceptive than might have been imagined, and much nearer to generalization and accomplishment than has been conceived. Japan, for a wonder, has its own rather modernized press, in which appear the letters of a large number of Daimios who pledge themselves to a surrender of their state papers, land control, and retainers, into the power of the Mikado. To us these letters may seem abject in spirit, but to the slow Japanese will appear to be expressions of patriotic self-abnegation and of religious loyalty. The Prince of Ise wishes the Mikado to control all the lands of the empire, and so makes a return of his papers, his territory, and his people to the throne. Yanagizawa, Prince of Shinano, avers that no one under Heaven can fail to admire the Mikado, who is going to return to the ancient government—such government, we presume, as prevailed in the good green age of Confucius, and over that benevolent philosopher rather than under him. Prince Choshu, leading a party of Daimios, makes offer of his substantial allegiance. But we detect the secret of this general renunciation in the confession of one of the Daimios that his lands are too extended and separate to govern, and that all classes of his retainers are demoralized; and we fancy that when the Mikado comes face to face with the work of organizing and civilizing many thousands of unruly retainers, the business of consolidation will still be a problem to him.

The contrast between the situation of China and that of Japan presents interesting features. The Japanese troops are armed with breech-loaders, and the general war service of the country has a modern armament. Lighthouses, and lightships, and hospitals have been built, and coal mines are being successfully worked in Japan. The blundering attempt to force a bad order of paper money on the people had distressed the financial situation at Yeddo, but the elements there at work were believed to be more progressive than those of native China. China, however, can boast of the remarkable arsenal and of the scientific ambition of which our correspondent treats—and here we pause. Doubtless her treatment here and there of foreigners is anything but wise or tender. Doubtless, also, the British Government have fair reason—unpopular as that reason is ever likely to be among those who are the immediate neighbors of the Chinese, and the witnesses of familiar inveracity—to put an end to what Mr. Secretary Otway calls a gunboat policy.

THE ECLIPSE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The eclipse, as a wonderful and, so to speak, a century-blooming event, will furnish a happy occasion for the exercise of the curiosity of mankind. That curiosity delights to celebrate itself in mass, and there are odd millions round and about us to whom their unanimous curiosity will be the chief event, and for whom the eclipse will be verity eclipsed. Thousands, too, will witness the great solar experience with much the same sentiment that Mr. Micawber felt towards the "gowans," not knowing what they might be, but willing to take a pull at them. But to that sober-minded class who have learned to see through a glass darkly, and yet with a comparative clearness of vision—to whom the high affairs of the spheres and the celestial politics are important—in short, to those who have interest in the sun not to be eclipsed by the shade of this mundane life—we commend the great phenomenon tenderly.

The total eclipse of this year will occur on the 7th of August, and will be visible along a track of about 140 miles wide and more than 6600 miles long—a track which, says our solar historian, is like a narrow ribbon across North America and a portion of Asia. A large majority of us will not have the chance of viewing this total eclipse, because in New York, and in most parts of the United States, the obscuration will only cover five-sixths of the sun's disc. Whoever would see utter darkness at midday must follow the astronomer to the ribbon-track we have described.

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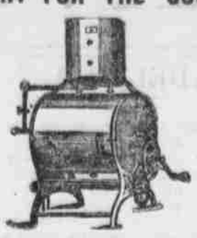
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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p]
CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Worley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.
THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you call candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 14 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m
THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 3m
MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 4m ATLANTIC CITY.
LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m
MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING: large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.
JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m
HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.
WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.
SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.
EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.
CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.
THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.
REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.
KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.
DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.
COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.
SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.
TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.
MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.
THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.
HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.
MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.
THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.
CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.
CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
Proprietor.
SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22 3
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15m wf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.
WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.
SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.
CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.
PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.
McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.
CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m
PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.
CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.
SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLAFFORD & CO., Proprietors.
TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7 45 A. M., 9 45 A. M., 1 45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8 00 A. M. } DUE { 12 10 P. M.
2 00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6 12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 5
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.
HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.
SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 3m WILLIAM LERCH.
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Cosronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m
"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1m rp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Patrick McGuigan, residing in Milton street, near Eleventh, was stabbed yesterday afternoon in the left breast, above the nipple, by a man named Francis Malone, in Milton street. It appears that McGuigan was engaged in selling some produce, and entered the residence of Malone, where he committed an aggravated assault on Mrs. Malone, a woman about twenty-three years of age. Her husband was lying on the settee at the time, and noticing the conduct of McGuigan, sprang from his resting place, and after contending with McGuigan a few moments plunged a knife in him, inflicting the wound as stated. Both were taken before Alderman Collins, and, after a hearing, Malone was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted on McGuigan, and McGuigan was required to enter security in $500 for his appearance at court to answer for the assault on Mrs. Malone.

—The alarm of fire last night about half-past 9 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of a stable in Chant street, below Tenth, occupied by Mr. James S. Earle, picture-frame manufacturer. The property is insured. A horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Earle were rescued from the building.

—The alarm of fire about 11 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of the roof of a house No. 1416 South Eighth street. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136⅝.

—President Grant left for Long Branch last night.

—The taxes on bankers' and brokers' capital in New York have been nearly all collected.

—General B. F. Butler thinks that Congress only can do away with the test-oath in Virginia.

—No opposition will be made to the working of the French Atlantic cable until action of Congress.

—Judge Jamieson, of Chicago, will not give his decision in the Cheney vs. Whitehouse case until next week.

—Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, arrived at Sitka a few days ago, *en route* to Chilikakats.

—The Chicago excursion party have left San Francisco, and will visit the White Pine Mines on the way homeward.

—President Grant assured General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, that he should not be removed from command.

—John Gilroy, a resident of the village of Gilroy, near San Francisco, since 1814, died there yesterday at the age of 80 years.

—The Atlantic Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday, in a match game, beat the Maryland Club by a score of 24 to 8.

—Three soldiers, escorting a mail, were killed by the Indians between La Paz and Prescott, Arizona, on July 17. The mail carrier escaped.

—Milton Alden, inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, was killed in the machinery of his establishment, at Auburn, New York.

—By an accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on Thursday, seven people were injured, four severely. Two cars were thrown down an embankment.

—The raftsmen arrested on the steamer Dubuque for the murder of the colored employes of the boat are still in jail at Rock Island, guarded by an extra force of police.

—Secretary Boutwell has authorized the sale of gold from the United States Depository of Chicago for the convenience of merchants who need the treasure for the payment of duties.

—The store of A. J. Bird & Co., of Rockland, Me., was entered on Thursday night. The safe was blown open, $100 in currency taken, and $2300 in United States bonds left behind.

—George Peabody, W. W. Corcoran and the Messrs. Cooke are among the signers of a call for a meeting to make preliminary arrangements for the International Exposition at Washington.

—A wagon load of provisions was captured by the Indians recently, between San Pedro and Sulphur Springs, Arizona. One man was killed and the other two of the escort died in the wilderness from fatigue and thirst.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Spanish garrison of Las Tunas, Cuba, is starving and in a state of siege.

—The Cuban rebels are doing the Spanish great harm in Puerto Principe, Santiago, and Trinidad jurisdictions.

—The subject of cheap interoceanic postage is to be brought to the notice of the English government.

—A bill concerning naturalization and allegiance will be introduced at the next session of the English House of Commons.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Correspondence Between the Executive Committee and the Nominees.

Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 14th instant, in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by the convention, hereby notify you that you were duly nominated by said convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing October election. On behalf of the convention, we respectfully request your acceptance of the nomination.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
R. EMMET MONAGHAN,
Committee.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1869.

Judge Packer's Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1869.—Gentlemen:—At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, of the 14th instant, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I desire to make due acknowledgments for this high evidence of the esteem and friendship my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me.

Having, at the solicitation of my friends (though with unfeigned reluctance), been induced to permit the use of my name for the nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not a duty; but I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of a candidate, and in agreeing to perform Executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but mainly upon popular indulgence and generous support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labors of public men.

If I shall be placed, by the votes of the people, in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends, and of all who have at heart the true interests of our great Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are—the preservation of the State credit; the reduction of the expenses of the State government to their lowest practical point, thereby lessening the burdens and taxation of the people; the encouragement of a liberal system of improvements for intercourse and trade, in order that production may be increased, labor more amply rewarded, and general prosperity secured; the just execution of the laws (involving a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders,) so that good faith shall be kept among the people, and crime be repressed; the promotion of the education of our youth by a general system of organized schools, and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more the solid foundations of our free political system; and, lastly, the restoration of purity and character to our Government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation, and of all improper uses or management of the public funds. To these general objects, however, should be added a careful attention by Government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many and, I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated.

Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speech-making, or for solicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall undertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin. But my life, conduct, and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for popular support than anything that I could now say.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,
ASA PACKER.

To Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy and R. E. Monaghan, Esqs., Committee.

Answer of Mr. Pershing.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1869.—Gentlemen:—Your note of the 21st inst. has been received, informing me of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by the State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst.

This distinguished honor is the more valued as it has been conferred without solicitation. I accept the nomination, and, should the action of the convention be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy, and R. Emmet Monaghan, Esqs., Committee.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING.

The Prince of Wales—His Tastes; His Talents, and the Scandal About Him.

Justin McCarthy writes as follows in the N. Y. *Leader*:—

Enter, if you please, with me, just for once, the stalls of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London. Let us suppose—it may be essential to our present purpose—that Mad'lle Pauline Lucca is the principal songstress of the occasion. Look at that large box on your right—and, of course, on the left of the stage. It is full of people. In the front are two or three young women, in very, very low-necked dresses. In front also is one young man. He has a large, fair, fat face, with heavy features. His fair hair is already thinning; there is even a suggestion of baldness about it. He is a very dull-looking young man. If he were of your class or mine, people would say he was a stupid, vulgar-looking personage. He displays an immense shirt front, on which presently (and when Mlle. Lucca is not singing) his heavy chin descends. Is he lost in reverie? Has the music borne away on its wings his enraptured soul? No! The heavy young man is asleep. One of the young women by his side gives him a gentle, pleasant push, and laughs; and he opens his eyes, raises his head off the vast shirt-front, and being like most fat persons rather good-humored, he laughs also. But if the principal singer does not come on soon again, he presently falls into another doze. He is a great admirer of some singing, however—*c'est le ton qui fera la musique*. He is enthusiastic about Lucca, claps for her, waits to the very last to see her as she is called before the curtain, and has evidently a very high appreciation of her gifts and genius. The lady with the bright eyes who sits next him was very pretty once; but a long attack of illness has, truth to say, made sad work of her beauty. The other girls have nothing to boast of. I think the lowness of their dress is the thing one most remarks about them. But the young man—did you ever seeing anything heavier and stupider than that fat, rather handsome face? Well, he is England's future King; he will one day, if unkind fate does not interfere, be Albert Edward the First. He is the Prince of Wales, and has come with his wife and sisters to hear the singing of the saucy, spoiled, gifted little lady from Berlin, who once had the honor of being photographed in one *carte* with the great Count von Bismark himself, to the immense and utterly groundless alarm and indignation of some of the Count's most pious admirers.

"God bless the Prince of Wales!" is a popular song in England. Well, God bless him, surely. Indeed, he has, one would think, as many worldly blessings already as mortal man could well desire. Meanwhile, he wants more money from the English people; and it seems that the English Government do not much like to ask the people for it, and so the Prince's royal mother has agreed to make him an extra allowance out of her own rather liberal means. I confess that I do not think the country has much reason to be proud of the Prince of Wales. He is a remarkably dull young man. When he has to make anything of a public speech, it is generally understood that Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council" (and who has a well-paid office as clerk of the Council), does up the little orations for him, and that the duteous Prince gets them off by heart.

No, the Prince of Wales is certainly not a man of genius. Nor is he a man of very refined tastes. He is fond of the comic singing common to places which are in London called "Music Halls," and that, I take it, is conclusive with regard to his artistic tastes. Not finding it convenient to visit music halls frequently in person, where a loyal and grateful people would probably recognize and applaud their future king, he once took to having the principal comic singers (dreary and vulgar buffoons as ever afflicted earth with their presence) brought to Marlborough House, his own residence, to delight him with their melody. There is nothing particularly objectionable in a moral sense about the singing of these people, but it is low, silly, stupid, vulgar to the last degree—and the Prince of Wales likes it. Of course he is no worse than other great personages in this way. It is not long since a coarse woman named Theresa, with the voice of a fish-fag and the grace of a gorilla, was delighting imperial ears with suggestive strains. When the Duc de Morny (who, if not a prince, was at least the son of a queen and half-brother of an emperor), was on his dying bed, Mlle. Theresa was summoned to sing for him, and did thus appropriately and tenderly prepare him for eternity. So that the Prince of Wales, after all, is no worse in matters of taste than some of his neighbors. The Prince is very fond of the theatre—not the dull, solemn stage where high classic tragedy, Shakespeare and that sort of thing, may be seen, but the bright, small theatres, whose audiences consist much more of men than women, while the performers, on the other hand, number far more women than men. These are the places which the Prince of Wales most frequents—and where, of course, the Princess never goes. There he does not drop asleep. His mind is not overtaxed. His eyes are pleased. The actresses are generally dressed as pages, or else wear clothing so scant that it hardly amounts to anything; and an edified public reads every other day that the Prince of Wales last night visited this or that little theatre, and saw Miss Godiva or Mad'lle Toutenue in some of her favorite parts. While the Princess of Wales was suffering in her long, long illness, the Prince went very often to these pleasant places of entertainment. That constant watching and nursing wearies a man very much; and, of course, he needs a little relaxation. *Monsigneur s'amuse* while Madame is too ill to amuse him. Is not that just the thing a good wife would desire?

Scandal, of course, says many things about the Prince of Wales which it would be out of the question to mention here. I certainly do not believe half or quarter of what is said about him. Things are told which, if they were true, would make him out a far worse man than even George the Fourth. When the Prince is in Paris, this sort of scandal follows him there. His name is jeeringly mentioned in connection with that of some notorious actress or audacious woman of fashion. Both in London and Paris, the admiration—perhaps an entirely harmless and merely tasteless admiration—for the performances of the too famous Mad'lle Schneider gave rise to no end of hint and sneer and story. When the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) returned to England, just after he had received the bullet of the assassin in Australia, he went with his brother, the Prince of Wales, the very first night of his arrival in London, to see one of the most audacious of Mad'lle Schneider's performances at the St. James Theatre. This was probably the best notion the royal brothers could form of a thanksgiving performance for the act of mercy which had preserved the life of the younger.

When such things are done, it is obvious that scandal becomes inevitable. It is not necessary to attach any importance to the vast majority of the abominable stories which are eagerly told and greedily listened to in England about the Prince of Wales. Many of these stories must be false; most of them, probably, are mere conjecture and scandalous gossip. But it would be hardly possible to convince any one living in London that the future King of England is not a man of coarse, gross, sensuous, and stupid nature.

Foreign Items.

—An unexpected difficulty has arisen in the negotiations now pending between France and Switzerland for the conclusion of a new treaty of extradition. The French Government demands that political assassination shall be regarded in the same light as murder committed from any other cause, and justifying without further inquiry the extradition of the criminal; this principle the Swiss authorities refuse to admit, asserting that no such clause exists in the treaties concluded with any other State, and declining to make an exception in favor of French, which would be looked upon as an undue concession to the pressure of a powerful neighbor. As matters stand at present the negotiations are at a dead lock, but there is reason to believe that the French Government will withdraw the contested proposition.

—We have received from a trustworthy source copies of two despatches on German affairs, hitherto unpublished, which are to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian Delegations at Vienna. In the first, addressed to Count Wimpffen, at Berlin, Count Beust remarks upon the hostility towards Austria shown by not only "the whole of the Prussian newspapers, both those which are independent and those which are influenced by the Government," but that of "the persons who direct the policy of Prussia," and even "in the highest quarters at Berlin." This hostility, the Count says, appears to have been partly caused by the publication of the Red-book. But this publication is a necessity for the Austrian Government, as its foreign policy is not discussed in Parliament, but in the Delegations, whose business it is to inquire into the budgets of the War Office and Foreign Office, and who can only obtain an accurate notion of the relations of Austria with foreign States from the Red-book, which offers them a real and tangible source of information on the subject. As regards the policy of Austria towards Roumania, South Germany, and North Sleswick, the Count observes that much has been omitted from the despatches in the Red-book in order to avoid giving any cause of offense to Prussia, but that Austria cannot reject the sympathy which has been manifested towards her by the South Germans, and that Count Bismark himself acknowledged her right alone to interfere in the North Sleswick question. The second despatch relates to the plan of forming a South German Bund. It is addressed to the Austrian ambassadors at Munich and Stuttgard, and begins by recalling the opinion expressed by Count Beust on this proposal in November, 1867. He then considered that a Southern Bund would be desirable as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and communicated his views on the subject to the Prussian Government as well as to those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. At the same time, though retaining this opinion, he neither then nor since took any steps to promote the formation of the Bund. "Austria has a legitimate interest in the independence of South Germany, and hence also in the maintenance of that independence in a definite and secure form. . . . But for the present we will confine ourselves to urging this important truth on all concerned. We do not wish to have even the appearance of taking an active part in the development of affairs in Germany. We ought to wish for a Southern Bund; perhaps we do wish for it; but we neither can nor will create it, or even help to create it. If it should come into existence, no one shall have the smallest right to describe it as the work of Austrian influences."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

—The clerical party in Baden and Bavaria, who, notwithstanding Count Bismark's recent coquetting with Rome, still remain the most bitter enemies of Prussia, and use every means in their power to stay the progress of her influence in these States, are making great capital out of an accident which lately occurred at the castle of Hechingen, the cradle of the Hohenzollern family. During a recent thunderstorm the lightning struck the castle no less than seven times, and having almost melted one of the conductors, did serious damage to the building. So good a chance of improving the occasion could not be lost, and from a hundred pulpits the event has been related to the superstitious and priest-ridden peasantry as a manifestation of the Divine anger against the grasping and heretical ruler of Prussia.

—Some curious devices were resorted to at M. Oppenheim's ball (the splendor of which is still the talk of Paris) to amuse the Viceroy. New figures were invented for the after-supper cotillon. Large sealed envelopes were distributed among the ladies, who opening them found grotesque headdresses inside, with which they were expected to crown their partners. Crackers containing pieces of fancy costume were also pulled, between the figures of one of the dances, and the gentlemen had to wear the finery which fell to their share. In what was called the steeplechase dance the ladies received fans bearing the names of well-known race-horses, and the gentlemen cards similarly inscribed. At a signal the music struck up, and each gentleman hastened to discover the lady on whose fan was written the same name as on his card. Another fantastic novelty was the distribution of hoops among the gentlemen, one to each six. The six advanced to a lady, carrying their hoop between them, and on touching a spring it suddenly imprisoned the one destined to be the lady's partner. Both the Oriental visitors and the native visitors are said to have been much amused by these performances.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—In the name of all that is profane, who is it that is responsible for the exposition of "objects" connected with Jerusalem in the Dudley Gallery? The exhibition comprises a variety of articles of really great interest obtained from the excavations, and some models of Jerusalem as it is, and as it is supposed to have been, which well deserve inspection. But in a glass case in the room is a special collection provided by Mr. Macgregor, of the Rob Roy canoe, which presents that gentleman in a much more eccentric light than any of his voyages have done. Within the case, carefully displayed and legibly ticketed, is exhibited every article which Mr. Macgregor has used, or has not used, in the course of his career as an explorer. There is his cooking apparatus, and some crusts of bread saved from his repasts on certain named occasions; there is his pistol, described as that with which he shot "the pelican;" there is his medicine box, and separately labelled there is his emetic; there is his dressing case, consisting of specimens, very worn and dirty, of a hair brush, a hair comb, and a tooth brush! If Mr. Macgregor were a Roman Catholic, we might fancy he was saving up these relics in anticipation of the value they will have after his canonization. As it is, there is an impertinence, not to say indecency, in articles connected with his digestion and external cleanliness being thus obtruded on a civilized public, and in juxtaposition with memorials of scenes the most sacred and revered.

—The *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, has just completed a series of articles urging the necessity, for strategical purposes, of improving the railway communication between the various parts of the empire. It points out that there are as yet no railways connecting the interior of Russia with the Vistula, the Crimea, the Caucasus, or Central Asia; that there is no safe and rapid means of transferring troops from one point on the frontier to another; that the communication between the provinces where the irregular cavalry is recruited and the frontier is very defective; and that the important positions on the coasts of the Baltic and Black Sea are not connected, as they should be, by lines of railway. The only line which is really important from a strategical point of view is that from Charkoff to Rostoff, which enables the Cossacks of the Don to be moved rapidly and at short notice to the frontier. As against Prussia, Russia has only a line running parallel with her frontier, and too far distant from it to be of any military use, while Prussia has three lines parallel to the northern frontier of Poland and two at right angles to it. The *Invalide Russe* concludes from the above facts that it is absolutely necessary for Russia to complete her network of railways on the west and southwest, and that she should begin with the latter, as a conflict is to be expected with Austria and Turkey sooner than with Prussia.

—The intellectual activity of a certain class of lunatics is curiously illustrated in the report on the lunatic asylums in Ireland which has lately been printed and laid before Parliament. A man named Joseph Langfrey escaped from the Central Asylum with two other patients, none of the party being looked upon as lunatics by the medical officers, although confined there as criminal lunatics. Mr. Langfrey was the leader of the fugitives, and is described as being of an extraordinarily clever and ingenious mind. He could do things quite beyond what men in general can perform, and his cleverness was even exceeded by his versatility. He was a good shoemaker, a tailor, a weaver. He made from a scrap of iron a key by which he could open the door of his division. He put together a wooden sewing machine of his own contrivance, with which he made clothes for himself; and his mind just before his escape seemed so intent on improving his machine that there was little apprehension of his attempting to escape. His career, it is stated, before he came to the asylum, was most extraordinary. He had been in the British army, in the French army, and in the French navy; and had been in British, German, and Russian prisons. He had a fair grammatical knowledge of French, knew something of German, and was completely self-taught; his age, although he had passed the various phases of existence above described, was only twenty-seven. He spoke well and reasonably, the great defect in his character being a fickleness of purpose. He had that rambling disposition that is never sated with travel and adventure; and if his principles were good and upright, he would in all probability have had a distinguished career in life. Langfrey was, in fact, not unlike one of Ouida's heroes. No trace of him has yet been found.

—In an account of some recent international pigeon-shooting, a reporter states that the Prince of Wales looked well, and "evidently enjoyed the skilful and harmless pastime." All that we question in this statement is the applicability of the epithet "harmless" to a pastime in which 242 birds out of 353 were killed. Even among the 111 who got away there must have been a good many who had reason to consider that, in regard at least to themselves, the proceedings had not been altogether "harmless."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'55 | MOON RISES....11'35
SUN SETS....7'17 | HIGH WATER....7 56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, do.
Schr Julia E. Frett, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr J. J. Burrell, Perry, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Amanda Flanagan, Collins, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr T. J. Tull, Cooper, Alexandria, Powelton Coal Co.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, do.
Schr G. J. Errickson, Smith, Providence, do.
Barge M. C. Seaman, Seaman, New York, do.
Barge Muscona, Dix, New York, do.
Barge American Eagle, Kelley, New York, do.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 30 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque David McNutt, McLellan, 35 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Swed. brig Thos. Walter, Robinson, 12 days from Nevis, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.
Schr Onward, Bunker, from Hillsboro', N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, from Charleston, with lumber to order.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 31.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Effie May, with coal, for Wilmington.
Ruius Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 30.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Rose Ann, with corn, for Philadelphia.
Wm. Porter, with iron, for Bordentown.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Ticeno; Late and Early; James Hand; Sarah Malloy; Nightingale; American Boy; W. H. Talmage; M. Bartlett; and H. V. Houghton, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 31.—The barge Mary A. Brady left last night with coal for New York.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 28th inst.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, was loading at Cow Bay 23d inst., for New York.
Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, hence, was at Grand Turk, T. I., 10th inst., loading for Cuba.
Brig Ben Carver, Meyers, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 25th inst.
Schrs S. T. Baker, Wooster, from Providence, and Reading RR. No. 77, White, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.
Schr Foam, Willard, from Norwich for Trenton, at New York 29th inst.
Schr Agnes Reppilier, McFadden, hence for Norwich, passed Hell Gate 29th inst.
Schrs J. H. Young, Bryant; Reading RR. No. 42, Smith; and S. L. Thompson, Buckley, from New Haven; and H. S. Barnes, Baker, from Port Jefferson, all for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.
Schr M. A. Louchery, Taylor, from New Haven for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 29th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 27th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th inst.
Schrs C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 28th inst.
Schrs M. A. Tyler, Tyler, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 28th inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris; E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson; Ira Bliss, Hudson; and Marietta Hand, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.
Schr Wave Crest, Rawley, sailed from Providence 28th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth, at Salem 27th inst.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.
Schr J. Cadwallader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 28th instant.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Beverly 24th instant.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, hence, at Danvers 22d instant.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, hence, at Richmond 28th instant.
Schr Wm. B. Glenn, Small, hence, at Newburyport 28th instant.
Schrs Emily and Jennie, Grace, and L. & M. Reed, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Schrs Jas. Duell, Burross, and W. W. Smith, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 29th inst.
Schr Nellie Brown, Higgins, hence, at Boston 29th inst.
Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.
6m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
1 25

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. R. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
3 27 t

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMAN
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,
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No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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PATENT OFFICE.
PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4 thstu N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1869.
On the petition of JOSEPH MCCORD, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 30th day of November, 1855, for an improvement in Policemen's Rattles.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 25th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
SAMUEL P. FISHER,
7 22 thstt Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.
On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.
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GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession
Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 45,237 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.
7 16 1y 4w W. M. THACKARA.

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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
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This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.
This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
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RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
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8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

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AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer...JOSEPH D MURPHY
IMMENSE SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES, Of the world-renowned
"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,"
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
New Songs. New Duetts.
New Choruses. New Acts.
And a new Burlesque among the features to-night.
THE CHALLENGE DANCE.
New Speech by the Stump Orator.
New Arias by the Prima Donna.
THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE
And the new Burlesque Opera of
RED HOT.
From "Orpheus and Eurydice."

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

PACKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Asa Packer's letter accepting the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination will be found in another portion of to-day's Telegraph. Its most remarkable feature is the studious avoidance of national politics. The platform of the State Convention embraced several of the true-blue Democratic planks which were antagonized and ridiculed by a number of the Democratic journals in other States. The *World* thought that one of the resolutions conceded too much, and the New York *Citizen* expressed the belief that the stubborn reaffirmation of old heresies indicated that the party needed another whipping in this State, which it would be pretty sure to get.

Packer displays his native Yankee shrewdness in dodging these troublesome issues. The bulk of his letter might have been written by the candidate of any party; and it would emanate as appropriately from a champion of Republicanism as from a leader in the Israel of old-fashioned Democracy. The faithful are not even regaled with a screed of doctrine against negro suffrage, and not a single blast is blown in favor of the precious State rights which, in the judgment of the leaders of the party, have been shamefully violated by the adoption of the new constitutional amendment at the last session of the Legislature.

It is evident that Asa Packer does not consider it politic to endorse the current sentiments of his party. Democracy down South is reduced to the strait of seeking shelter under a so-called Conservative National Union Republican banner, while their candidate in this Commonwealth contents himself with a silence on national topics, indicating that he is either ashamed or afraid to pronounce the shibboleth of his organization.

By discarding, in this unceremonious manner, all partisan dogmas and doctrines, and assuming the privilege of making a platform out of the materials that, in his judgment, are most attractive to voters, the Democratic candidate manages to construct a creditable creed. The good men of all parties desire the preservation of the State credit, the reduction of governmental expenses, the promotion of general prosperity, the just execution of the laws, the extension of educational facilities, the suppression of legislative corruption, and the prevention of all improper uses of the public funds. We are glad that these promises are made, and if Packer should be elected we hope he will faithfully redeem them.

It is a curious circumstance that while the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention all refer to national topics and ignore State issues, with one or two trifling exceptions, its candidate has adopted an exactly opposite course. The party marches in one direction and its leader in another. The party cares so little for the State reforms he professes to have at heart that it did not say a word in their favor, beyond the expression of the opinion that a reform in the State finances is "imperatively demanded." And we are by no means sure that the party will not be disposed to resent his neglect or refusal to endorse its ideas on national affairs, by a refusal to respond to his sentiments on State topics. His zealous supporters in the Fourth ward will scarcely applaud to the echo his avowed determination to exercise the pardoning power in a cautious and sparing manner; and if the pickpockets who thronged the avenues to the State Convention were well assured that this pledge would be faithfully adhered to, he would lose many votes. Besides, what will the desperately Democratic districts say to a further extension of the school system? It has required years of persistent effort to reconcile portions of Berks county to the present law, and if they believed that Packer's election would really lead to an advance movement in the same direction, all their old hatred for John Adams and their old love for General Jackson would not prevent a diminution of the standard majority in the Democratic stronghold.

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The maxim *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is creditable to human nature, but as a principle it has been sadly abused and perverted to restrain honest criticism and condemnation of evil-doers. It is fitting that when a man dies the personal strifes in which he has been engaged should cease, and that those with whom he has been most warmly engaged in the great battle of life should pause at his grave, allow their passions to subside, and endeavor to take a more liberal and more charitable view of his character and works than it would be possible to do when living. Indeed, it seems proper that when any man passes away from earth, a fair summing-up of his life should be made in the interests of truth and justice, nothing set down in malice, nothing evil in him extenuated beyond making a reasonable allowance for the weaknesses and infirmities of human nature.

In judging of such a man as Isaac Toucey, what can the largest charity urge in his favor, or what can be said for him to rescue his memory from a just ignominy? He was an officer holding a powerful and influential position under the Government, and he deliberately and systematically betrayed the great trust that was confided to him. He not only gave his countenance and support to the traitors who were seeking to destroy the nation, but previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in full sympathy with the conspirators, and made use of the power that had been placed in his hands to prepare the way for them, and to make it easy for them to strike the fatal blow which it was hoped would put an end to the national existence, destroy our free institutions, and perpetuate human slavery on this continent. Before the election of Mr. Lincoln gave the conspirators an ostensible pretext for putting their plans into execution. Mr. Toucey, as Secrtaery of the Navy, had placed many of the best and most patriotic officers of the service on the retired list; and the principal naval vessels were despatched to distant quarters of the globe, where it would be months before they could render any assistance. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he accepted without question, all the resignations that were offered, and so far as he dared, as a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, he openly gave his aid and support to the cause of treason.

It might be urged in extenuation of the conduct of some of the Southern men who engaged in the Rebellion, that they had been educated into the belief that slavery was a divine institution; they had large sums of money invested in slave property, and by constant agitation and brooding on the subject they had become as fanatical with regard to retaining it as they claimed some of the people of the North were with regard to abolitionism. They were educated, too, in the Calhoun school of politics, and from their earliest years had the notions of Southern superiority instilled into them, and were taught to look upon a dissolution of the Union as a possible, probable, and proper solution for the agitation of the slavery question. No excuses like these, pitiful as they are, can be urged in favor of Isaac Toucey. He was a Northern man, born and bred in Connecticut. He received a Northern free-school education; he saw from his earliest childhood what the blessings of free institutions were; all his interests, hopes, and natural affiliations were with the loyal portion of the nation, and yet he did not hesitate to betray his country and to violate the high trust imposed upon him at the bidding of his Southern masters, who despised him as they affected to despise the people of the State and section which he represented. Ere long they found reason to respect Mr. Toucey's fellow-citizens of Connecticut, but their opinion of him must have continued to the last.

Mr. Toucey lived to see the great conspiracy expand into a gigantic rebellion, that for a time seemed to be on the high road to success; he witnessed its destruction, and saw the nation come out of the conflict stronger, greater, and more powerful than before—slavery abolished forever, and the men whom he had sought to aid disfranchised and placed below their own bondmen in the scale of political equality. Mr. Toucey died unhonored and unlamented. He belonged to a class of men that are of use sometimes to do dirty political work, but whom nobody more heartily despises than their employers. He gained nothing by his subserviency to treason but obloquy and disgrace, which will forever cling to his memory.

THE FOLLY OF WISE.

When Wise received the tidings of the result of the Virginia election, he was, unhappily, at the point of death. But the news infused new life into his limbs, and enabled him to take up his bed, although it did not set him as firmly on his legs as it might have done. He lifted up his voice also, which was a bad sign, as it has always been for Wise, and became very noisy in returning thanks for his deliverance from the niggers and the scalawags. Wise evidently, although able to lift up both his bed and his voice, is yet in a very bad way, or else is of such a devout turn of mind that he is thankful for the very smallest sort of favors, and when he has nothing at all to be thankful for, is thankful in spite of the world and fate. The carpet-bagger, Walker, whose election to the Gubernatorial chair of Virginia caused both his heart and his legs to leap with joy, is not a whit better than the veriest scalawag that has emigrated to the late C. S. A. in search of office, if his public utterances both before and after his election are to be taken as indications of his sentiments; while several negroes were candidates for the State Legislature on the Walker ticket, and elected in opposition to the despicable creatures over whose defeat Wise became so jubilant.

President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, who was for several years the enlightened representative of his country at Washington, has infused new life into the nation over which he has fortunately been called to rule. Since the Spanish colonies of South America first threw off the yoke and set up for themselves, none of them has been favored with another chief magistrate who possessed so many admirable qualifications for the position. The result is already manifest. Despite the oppressive drawback of the Paraguayan war, the Argentine Republic is showing unmistakable signs of prosperity. During the past year between twenty and thirty thousand emigrants have sought a new home within its borders, while not more than twelve thousand, in the same period, ventured to take up their abode in Brazil. The latter country has for years enjoyed the reputation of being the only one in South America which was blessed with a stable Government, affording full protection to person and property, but the Argentine Republic can now fairly and justly claim to be added to the meagre list. And if Brazil is to be weighed down for an indefinite period by the incubus of human bondage, it will not be long before its smaller neighbor will lead it in all the elements of prosperity and power.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has declared himself in favor of woman's rights. At least he has given expression to ten lines of printed sorrow because of his inability to journey twenty or thirty miles by rail to attend a gathering of the women righters. It is true, however, that, unlike some of the women righters, he does not regard the advocacy of female suffrage as absolutely "imperative" upon him. Moreover, while he regards woman's claim to the ballot as "founded in equity," and thinks that "the seriousness and thoughtfulness with which it is urged, seem to mark an important step in civilization," he has some doubts upon "the precise form in practice it will and ought to take." Evidently, Mr. Emerson has not forgotten that he is himself a man, and that, as a man, he has some rights which woman is bound to respect. He is not as enthusiastic in the woman's rights business as he might be.

The Jubilee Business at the Hub proved so profitable and poetical that Gilmore finds rivals springing up on all sides. Philadelphia, as President Grant and all the rest of the world know, is to have a grand musical tournament in the course of six or eight years, preparations for which are already under way. But Springfield is much nearer the "burning axle-tree" of the universe than the Quaker City, and therefore sets down her own particular Jubilee for the 8th of September. Being comparatively a small town, and correspondingly modest, in pretensions as well as in resources, she exhibits a decent regard for the proprieties of the case by limiting her chorus to three hundred voices, and her big drum to a diameter of three feet. With all this moderation, it to be hoped that the Boston papers will not attempt to suppress the whole affair by frowning upon the preliminaries.

NAVAL STAFF RANK.

The subject of naval staff rank is one of frequent and, at this time, necessary discussion in the medical and general press. It is to be regretted if any disposition to take sides and contend for a party triumph should induce either line or staff to overlook the merits of a question which concerns the whole navy. As no staff rank in any way conflicts with the military authority of the line, it would seem to be essentially the interest of the line to demand that every encouraging inducement be offered to bring into the service as their aids and associates the most capable and respectable staff officers, and especially as their own dignity is increased by the worth and dignity of those they command.

The principle, it may be said the natural law, upon which the whole matter can be settled, is so simple and so clear, that any one in the service, or out of it, can understand it. The principle is that gentlemen rendering service in the staff corps of the navy may confidently look to reaching a position of rank and emolument corresponding to that which respectable men of their vocation would attain in civil life. This principle is such a natural law that a unanimous agreement of the whole service, and of Congress, to compromise or arrange the matter short of the law, would leave the same incongruity and elements of discord which now exist. Individuals are no more responsible for the disturbance than for the power of gravitation. A compromise against principle is equivalent to agreeing that water should run up hill; and unless the service recognizes this law, it cannot enter into competition with the inducements to remain in civil life, and must be content with an inferior and incompetent staff.

Those who recognize the breadth and power of this principle will have the statesman's honor of giving efficiency and harmony to the naval service, a peace and harmony never known in its existence, and never to be known while there is such a displacement of any part of the machinery. The next and subordinate condition is to arrange the position of staff officers in the naval service so that it shall, with advancing years, not be inferior to that of able and honorable members of the same vocation in civil life, and shall keep pace with that of line officers of equal years.

CROPS.

The Prospects in the West and Northwest.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Wednesday says:—The wheat, oat, and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested, by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The crop is good. Corn is doing very well in the Ohio valley, the growth being very rapid; but in that part of the State bordering on the lakes, and in Northern Illinois, it is in a bad condition and cannot be more than a moderate crop, owing to the unusual amount of rain which has fallen, and the cold, backward spring.

The spring wheat in the Northwest is in bad condition, and doubtless will be badly damaged, as rain has fallen at intervals in that region of country during the past week. There has been some improvement in trade during the week. Flour and grain are generally higher, and there has been a pressing demand for new wheat from the lake towns and from the East, far in excess of the supply, and at steadily advancing prices. Corn has been very scarce and prices have largely advanced.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Public services To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, will be open for Divine service To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. JAMES T. HYDE, of Connecticut.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Rev. THOMAS N. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sunday), in the morning, at 10½ and evening at 8 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach Sunday Morning. The evening service will be discontinued until further notice.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE, will be closed until the first Sabbath of September. The congregation are invited to worship at CALVARY CHURCH, LOCUST Street, west of Fifteenth street.

REV. CASPER R. GREGORY, OF Bridgeton, N. J., will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD STREET and PENN SQUARE, at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—REV. T. JOHNSON will preach on this subject in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, on To-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon at 4 o'clock, and Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, of New York, in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach To-morrow morning, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The evening sermon will be omitted during July and August.

IMMORTALITY DEMONSTRATED.—A communication opened up between the two worlds. CLAIR R. DE EVERE lectures in WASHINGTON HALL Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. She will give poems on any subject, and describe your spirit friends with remarkable accuracy. The clergy and scientific men are invited to examine this extraordinary phenomenon.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.

Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1009 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

DEMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATIONS.

My name having figured in different papers published by or with the consent of Mr. Peirsol on the one hand and Mr. Fry on the other, it is due to myself to say that I did not intend by my signature, after the adjournment of the so-called Convention, to give any preference to either of the above gentlemen, but I simply desired a reassembling of the Delegates, in order to proceed anew to nominations.

JACOB ARCHER, No. 506 Vine street.
Philadelphia, July 30, 1869. 1t*

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23f

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, and located in the counties of Erie and Crawford, having executed and delivered to us, as Trustees of the Bondholders, a mortgage of said road and its franchises, dated the 15th day of June, 1867, and having issued and disposed of say $60,000 of its bonds secured by said mortgage, and over a majority in interest of the Bondholders having, by writing, requested us to proceed upon and under said mortgage to sell the said Road, its real estate and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises and privileges, and full and satisfactory evidence having been given to us that the interest on said bonds has been duly demanded, and that the said company has been and is in default in the payment of said interest for more than three months after said demand.

Now, therefore, public notice is given, that we will sell the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD, its estate, real and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises, and privileges, at the Banking Office of JAY COOKE & CO., in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 4th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. *Terms Cash.*

O. D. GRAY,
7 10 stt A. T. MARSH, } Trustees.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
Treasurer.
Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 11t

906. 906. 906.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of

'HUMAN HAIR.'

He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 1614p

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock

Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 50
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
6 24 tf

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1¾ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 9 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12

CLOTHING.

CLEARING OFF THE SPRING

AND

SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

IMMENSE ABATEMENT!

THE CASSIMERE SUITS
ARE GOING!

THE DRAP D'ETE SUITS
ARE GOING!

THE CHEVIOT SUITS
ARE GOING!

THE TRAVELLING SUITS
ARE TRAVELLING!

THE DUSTERS
ARE MAKING THE DUST FLY!

THE DUCKS
RUN OFF!

THE LINEN PANTS
TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES
AND
RUN AWAY!

THE SUITS FOR THE SEA-SIDE
GO TO THE SHORE!

SEE THE PRICES
AT WHICH
WE CLOSE OUR
BIG STOCK.

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will

RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address

7 27 6t§ CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 3tu JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,

AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1235 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.

For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2.
7 31 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1021 WALNUT Street.

CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 807 N. BROAD.

Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24w12§

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

7 4 thstu1p3 E. S. EARLEY

THE ONLY RELIABLE CU

FOR

DYSPEPSIA

IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS and PINE TREE T CORDIAL are a positive and infallible c for Dyspepsia in its most aggravated fo and no matter how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this rible disease, and exterminate it, root branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suf ing than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most des rate and hopeless cases, when every kno means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion resist their penetrating power.

No other medicine is known that comes the aid of nature and absolutely exterminat this disease. The doctors offer you pal tives in various forms, but in the wh range of their pharmacy they know no cu From the forest and the meadows, from surface of the ground and from beneath Dr. Wishart has gathered the resources hature in the cure of these diseases.

One box of Dr. Wishart's Great Americ Dyspepsia Pills will cure the most aggrava and long standing cases of Dyspepsia, wh physicians and all other remedies fail.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S GRE FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 No SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where an cellent family physician will be found in tendance, who can be consulted in strict c fidence, either in person or by mail, free charge.

Price of Pills, $1 per box. Sent by m with full instructions, on receipt of price.

ADDRESS

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

7 28 w1 2t4p PHILADELPHIA

DARING ATTEMPT TO RO

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHES

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort w made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill Banker's chest received from you a few month ag

From facts that have come to our knowledge, i evident that the attempt to open it was renewed Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to d it useless, the effort was then made to break t lock. The hammering was heard by parties in t neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it arise from the railroad men replacing a defect rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the excepti of the drills, were left. It is evident that they w not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with t construction of your chest.

That they failed is another evidence that yo Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, B glar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANI

AND

New York Canal and Railroad Co.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching com pletion, and being principally owned by the Lehi Valley Railroad Company, will open in connectio therewith an immense and profitable trade nort ward from the coal regions to Western and Southe New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Offic No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS O CREDIT available on presentation in any part o Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrange ments through us, and we will collect their interes and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co. Paris. [3 10 4

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rp1 East of Front street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1869.

The Hansom Cab Company has elected its officers. They are Wm. Watts Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; D. V. Arquinbau, of Gomez, Wallis & Co.; John Hoey, of Adams Express Co.; Richard Schell, Robert Cochran, and James Brown, of James Brown & Co. It is expected that within two months fifty hansom cabs will be running. The rates have been reduced to a lower standard than was at first contemplated. One passenger may ride one mile for thirty cents; two passengers the same distance for forty—the same rates to be observed for every additional mile and fraction of a mile. The hansoms are also to be hired by the hour at seventy-five cents per hour for one person, or one dollar for two. As soon as practicable the rates will be lowered to twenty cents a mile and fifty cents an hour for one person.

Mr. Tayleure, the muscular Christian, until recently connected with Fisk's Opera House, is expending his electric energy in discovering new attractions for the fall and winter season. He and Mr. John S. Clarke are interested in the production in this city of a new picturesque play by a well-known London playwright. I will be illustrated by no less than twenty scenes, painted by one of the most skilful scenic artists of the London stage, and will, in fact, present a *coup d'œil* of historical London. Mr. Tayleure' other attraction consists in the projected engagement of Mr. Ben de Bar, of the St. Louis Opera House and the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Mr. Ben de Bar, who ha hitherto been de-Bar-red from performing in New York, is the oldest and richest low comedian in the United States; and if these constitute claims to popularity, that he will shortly be the low-comedy divinity of Gotham is a foregone conclusion. Mr. John Sleeper Clarke, by-the-by, has been working hard in London, but with nothing of the success that attends his labors here. He does not seem to know his own mind in regard to returning to this country, and his agents receive by every other steamer contradictory instructions from him with respect to the announcements they are to make of his first appearance. In good time I presume he will *Toodleise* as usual in New York and Philadelphia.

Let me state, in a few words, the truth of the scandal about the Selwyn Combination Company, which passed through so unpleasant an experience at Wallack's Theatre last Monday night. They originated a strike in the middle of the second act of the *Long Strike*, because, they aver, they had not been paid their last week's salary. According to them, Mr. Biddle transmitted to Mr. Moss, the treasurer of Wallack's, the necessary stamps wherewith to pay off that indebtedness, which (still according to them) Mr. Moss omitted to do. Hence the strike. Mr. J. A. Selwyn, at his wits' end how to appease the actors and the audience, both of whom were growing clamorous, at length presented to the gaze of the actors a signed check which represented the full amount of salaries due, and which he gave his word of honor should be cashed next morning. Next morning came, however, and the check was not cashed. The old members of Wallack's company were only too glad to jump into the shoes—the sock and buskin, I should say—vacated by their Boston rivals. This is the story as it comes to my ears, and it is of such profound importance that I thought you would like to hear it.

The visitors to Central Park last year numbered more than seven millions, and the work of construction cost nearly $250,000. The commissioners have just published their annual report. It makes a handsome volume, profusely adorned with exquisite photographic views. Only a limited number of these books are printed, and to obtain a copy is a favor to be compassed by but few. It makes a desirable ornament for the centre-table, and is worthy of being richly bound. Nearly $270,000 were last year expended for wages alone; and you will admit that the park which yearly has half a million spent upon it deserves to be the foremost one in the world.

A large and misunderstood class of people in New York are the Italian organ-grinders. They cannot be called vagrants, neither can they be said to belong to the industrial classes. They live very poorly, of course, for their merry-making season is limited to the six warm months of the year. During that season they often make enough to support their families the entire year. A good many families live in the vicinity of Five Points, six or eight people frequently occupying one room. For this from five to eight dollars a month is paid. The possessors of flute-organs frequently make five dollars in a day. They live mostly on their national dish, maccaroni, the cheap variety of which can be bought for six cents a pound, and the genuine imported variety for twenty-five cents. For the most part they are a decent, quiet, well-behaved set of people. They are extremely sensitive to the severity of our winters. Even in summer they keep fires lit in rooms unventilated by open doors or windows. Baxter and Park streets are two of their great resorts. Many of the little Italian children whom one pities as he sees them in the streets on week days, attend mission schools on Sunday, and make more docile scholars than specimens of Young America do. It is very seldom that one of these Italian street musicians, boy or man, turns up in a police court. Their inoffensiveness is extreme. They would rather run than quarrel, and they fully deserve all the pennies that fall to their share.

The fact that one of the Ocean Bank robbers committed suicide yesterday within forty miles of Liverpool speaks greatly in favor of the efficiency of our police and of the cable in aiding criminals to escape. I am afraid that, instead of these burglarious cases being "worked up" by the police, it is the feelings of the public that undergo that pleasing operation.

Much uncalled-for sympathy has been bestowed upon the sewing girls of New York and other large cities. But do they deserve so much commiseration after all? The whole city and country is pining under the oppression of its servants, and poor American girls, who are willing to work, have the means of revolutionizing the households of the Union if they so choose. Talk of importing coolies! Our neighbors in the Eastern States have the only good servants procurable in America, and those servants are American girls, who are not ashamed to receive good wages for making homes comfortable.

ALI BABA.

THE LEBANON CAMP-MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEBANON, Pa., July 30, 1869.—The religious exercises of this great Feast of Tabernacles began last evening. Nearly one thousand people were present.

Rev. Mr. Broadbent, of Cressona, preached an appropriate sermon from "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

The sermons to-day were preached by the Rev. T. Montgomery, of Dauphin, in the morning; Rev. Mr. Lindamuth, of Perryville, in the afternoon; and Rev. Mr. Purndells, of Pottstown, in the evening. There are about forty ministers present from various sections of the land, and representing different denominations of Christians. The best of spirit prevails, and the prospect is promising for a superior meeting. The air is refreshing, the woods beautifully shaded, and the order perfect.

It is hoped and expected that Bishop Simpson will be present to officiate on Sabbath morning, but this is not certain. Your city is represented by a few families from the Green Street M. E. Church, and their pastor, Rev. J. B. McCullough. The wonder is that every church does not tent here. It is passing strange that so many prefer the sands and mosquitoes of New Jersey to the lively scenery and beautiful shades of Penn's woods.

The run from Philadelphia is made on the P. & R. R. R. in about 3½ hours. The cost of excursion tickets to and from is only $4·25. The meeting will continue till next Friday.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.—Cleansing and disinfecting. Beneficial in skin diseases. Prevents the attack of mosquitoes. Keeps fleas from dogs and cures mange. Is useful in all cases in which Carbolic Acid may be used. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
PECK & CO., Apothecaries,
No. 1228 Chesnut street.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—We have arranged one portion of our store exclusively for cheap goods, and will place in this department every article which is in the least old style or imperfect, and will sell them regardless of cost.
To close out our odd Castor Bottles we have reduced them to 25 cents each.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces, $3·00, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE just opened a large invoice of Green Glazed Dessert Table Ware, consisting of Plates, Fruit Leaves, Fruit Stands, etc. etc.
At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

TOO ECONOMICAL.—
There lived a man so economical
He stowed his money in a stocking-foot,
And kept it near his anatomical
Proportions; when he walked abroad he put—
With incantations, strange and comical—
It up the chimney-corner, in the soot,
And tried to look as happy, in his folly,
As those who, having MARVIN'S SAFES, feel jolly.
But it leaked out that he had treasure there,
And some one thought a little peculation
Of other people's cash would be as fair,
As almost any other speculation,
And so he saved him any further care
By making what some term a defalcation;
They used to call it stealing others' pelf:—
But go get MARVIN'S SAFE, and save yourself.
Thieves can't break open the Safes sold by
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SPANGLER—CONNOR.—On the 28th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 234 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JACOB Z. SPANGLER to Miss SUSAN E. CONNOR, both of this city.

DIED.

BRYAN.—July 30, 1869, CHARLES HENRY BRYAN.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, August 2, at four (4) o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1128 Columbia avenue. To proceed to Mount Peace.

BUCKIUS.—On the 29th instant, SUSAN BUCKIUS, relict of the late Peter Buckius, in the 86th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel Denny, Willow street, near Harrison, Frankford, on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HIGGINS.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES, the only son of Charles and Mary Higgins, and grandson of the late Richard and Ann Nugent, aged 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 407 Barnwell street, below Pine, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PINE.—On the 30th instant, DANIEL L. PINE, Sr., in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 451 Berkley street, Camden, N. J., on Second day morning next at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, the 31st instant, HELEN GRIFFITTS, daughter of Edmund and Arabella B. Smith, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, on Thorp's lane, Germantown, on Tuesday morning, August 3, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Great Reduction in Dress Goods.

200 White Shetland Shawls, $2·50.
Elegant French Organdies reduced to 19 cents.
Black Ground Iron Barèges reduced to 25 cents.
Broche Figured Grenadines reduced to 28 cents.
Organdies, finest imported, reduced to 19 cents.
8-4 Black Byzantine at half price.
Handsome Plaid and Stripe Shirting Percale, 19c.
Extra Fine French do.
Job lot of Brocade Brilliants, 25 and 37 cents, cost double.
150 dozen Men's ready hemmed colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 37 and 45 cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Handkerchiefs.
Job lot of Plaid Nainsooks and Swisses, cheap.
White Goods reduced to close out.
Applique Tidies embroidered in colors, new.
Silk Fans for evening.
Handsome Colored Silk Fans, half price.
200 Satinwood Fans, painted, 38 cents, cost near $1 00 to import.
1000 Linen Fans, 10 to 25 cents.
50 pieces White Corded and Figured Pique, 25 cts.
All the leading makes of Domestics. 7 28 wsat

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 8 sw

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

COTTON GOODS! COTTON GOODS!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,

We are in full operation.
No interruption to business.
Departments all in full blast.

BEST SHIRTINGS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
ALL THE GRADES,
ALL THE WIDTHS

Wholesale rates by the piece.
No advance in the prices. [1 7 fsm
Muslins too low for raw cotton 35 cents.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
50 dozen Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at 25 cts.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

3 8 ws PHILADELPHIA.

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company
Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to
NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS
To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11·30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8·20 the following evening.
Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.
For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
High and Medium Grade Clarets,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,
And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mws rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstulmrp JEWELLERS.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, Below Chesnut. 2 5 6p

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
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AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4p

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OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Presider
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000) invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVE
Persons contemplating assurance or vited to examine the literature of t may be had at the Philadelphia office Southwest corner of FOURTH ar
6 3 thstu3m H. K. ESLE

DEAFNESS.—EVERY science and skill have in in every degree of deafness; dall's Patent Crutches, supe MADEIRA'S, No. 115 Chesnut.

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A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries.

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXIV.

Silverjingle Perspires at Long Branch.

"C. H. B."

This is how it happened. I came home to dinner as usual, and had scarcely reached the dining-room before I became aware of some startling innovations, such as extra smiles and honeyed accents, and so forth—not that I hadn't seen anything of the kind in our home before, but it was unusual for Molly to bring such things out about dinner time; so I said to myself, "Keep quiet, Silverjingle, and wait for developmente."

"Jingle, have you noticed lately how pale Willie looks?" I hadn't noticed lately.

"I fear you don't look at him with the eyes of love, or you would." I glanced over at his crib with the eyes of love, and couldn't distinctly see any pale in that face. I must say, for a sick child, he had the most robust voice and the healthiest appetite I ever knew.

"Why, Jingle, he has scarcely eaten anything to-day."

"Well, Molly, I don't well see how he could, after all the candy, green apples, and other cholera mixtures you crammed him with yesterday." At this point there were signs of a change of weather.

"Jingle, Jingle, the child is not well. How can you speak so of the darling, and to me, too? Here have I been really worshipping your very image in your child, and you so unkind."

"Molly, as a good Christian woman, give up worshipping images, and give me another cup of tea." The tea didn't come, but the tears did. Mrs. Silverjingle has a very valuable water-power. If I ever conclude to dispose of her, I must not forget to mention it; I believe it would turn a mill; I know it has turned a good many mills out of me, to say nothing of dollars and cents. Only the other day she told me I had no sense left: no wonder.

Of course I could remain unmoved no longer, and after a little while it showed signs of clearing. "Jingle, that child needs salt air!"

"Well, if you think he will keep any better through this warm weather for being salted, all right."

"I think it actually necessary to his existence to go somewhere, and Long Branch, I think, will do."

"Molly, I don't think Long Branch a very desirable place for a young gentleman to spend his second summer, but if actually necessary to his existence, we will go."

"And, Jingle, I feel so poorly myself, I think we ought to take a nurse along to take care of him."

"Well, if actually necessary to his existence, do so."

"And, Jingle, as your wife, I would be ashamed to go with such a small wardrobe."

"Well, if actually necessary to the child's existence, get what you please." With this all was bright again: the storm had passed, and all was smiles and gentle calm—the sun burst out most beautifully, and just then our son burst out most beautifully: the sick child was crying for another green apple.

"Oh, Jingle," as I arose to go, "you always were such a dear fellow!"

"Molly, you are becoming dearer every day!—with your dresses and fixings and so forth," I added. And that was the way it came about.

The day came, and we went. We got there. I've often wished we never had. Just as we were getting tired out and thinking of returning, we got a room. Sent Molly up stairs while I stepped in to the bar to get a julep to wash off the dust; at the same time couldn't help wondering how the feminines got rid of the dust without juleps. Then I went up stairs and found Molly in the midst of her lamentations:—"Jingle, why didn't you get a room? I don't want to sleep in a closet. And those wretched men have left our trunk outside."

The truth was, the trunk was so big it wouldn't go through the door, and if it had, I don't know where we would have found room to put it: we certainly would have had to stand on it while we dressed.

"Never mind, Molly," pacifying her, "it is good you brought your trunk, for if the room proves too small, Willie or one of us can sleep in the trunk." Willie was the sick child.

We got fixed somehow at last, and went down to supper. Molly noticed at once that all the dishes were not piled up in bulk in front of us, and thought the place must be conducted on the homœopathic system: consequently, we didn't have much trouble getting through supper. Believing in the "Testimony of the Rocks," I made a different arrangement before breakfast. For a certain pecuniary consideration I was enabled to arrange with a benevolent and intelligent contraband to have a smell at the best dishes; for a larger consideration, a long look; and for still more, a chance to seize on the plates before they were hurried away again.

Next morning we looked about for acquaintances, and found among our fellow-sufferers some we had met before. I met Johnson, who had been down a week, on the piazza, and the first thing he told me was that he "felt like a new man." I had presence of mind to make a note mentally to be very careful not to tell Johnson that I felt "like a new man," for fear he might not think I was the same old man he had owed ten dollars for the last year; besides, he might fancy he had a new man to borrow another ten from.

A feminine of very undecided age, but very decided features, of genus old maid, had tacked on to Molly while I was away. Molly had met her at a sewing society in the city. When I first saw her in bathing, I could only imagine a mermaid dressed for croquet, but before we left Long Branch she had taught me this useful lesson—never to judge by appearances: she proved a diamond of the first water. Well, she made us acquainted with several others, and we soon edged into a set of a week's standing.

Next day our set went fishing; here were nine ladies and three gentlemen. We caught one-twelfth of a fish apiece; the ladies would sing, which, of course, is a very good plan when you go fishing. Some one proposed throwing our one fish over to lighten the boat; the old maid thought it was light enough already. (I had noticed she hadn't appeared delighted with the singing.) We at last took a vote; there were six for and six against throwing over, when the fish relieved us of further responsibility by giving the casting vote: it wriggled off the hook, and cast itself into the sea. Some one proposed going farther up, but the boatmen said they "didn't think it was quite as good fishing there;" so we didn't go: not but what we didn't get plenty of bites; we each had a small bite of lunch: I counted twenty mosquito bites; and as I noticed one of the boatmen scratching his head frequently, I have always suspected he had a bite that he told us nothing about.

So one day passed, and I couldn't help saying to Molly when we got into our room, "If this be pleasure, make the most of it."

But the troubles of the day retired as the troubles of the night came on, until we lost them all in gentle sleep, except as occasionally ye gentle bed-bug or playful mosquito would recall us from our dreams to mother earth.

The next few days we had nothing but rain, so we made up our minds to stay inside the hotel. We found one of the chief topics of conversation to be what we should eat. I was surprised to see some who knew so little about good eating at home, know so much about it away. Some were very much dissatisfied. One said she liked lamb and peas, but didn't like the peas to be pods and the lamb ram; others made objection to the butter, both as to quantity and quality; while one exasperated one declared that the reputation of the house alone forbade his saying that the mutton pies were "Black and Tan," but the reputation of the house couldn't make them digestible or even palatable. The fish and oysters were good, but our set voted that it would have cost more to have them bad. We had chickens of all ages, but young; they were excellent as an exercise for weak teeth. I found out that it was chiefly the hotels that had chickens; some of the regular inhabitants, it is true, raised them, but they raised them chiefly between 1 and 5 A. M. As a natural consequence the remaining inhabitants raised bull-dogs, making a night ramble, except on the beach, attended with its little difficulties.

So with cheerful conversation, while we were not eating the criticised articles, we beguiled the weary hours. For Molly's sake I tried to look pleased, but would have found it comparatively agreeable to have retired to some lone spot and taken a good old-fashioned emetic.

The rainy days gave a good chance for music. Well, I can't conscientiously say we had much music, but we made much strange noise in music's name. There were quite a number who delighted in the compositions of the old masters, the old masters of negro minstrelsy—such as "Shocko Hill gals, ain't you coming out to-night?" while others committed the most inhuman butchery of old operatic favorites; and the piano itself must, I think, have been originally purchased to clear the house of rats.

Next night we had a hop; and, by-the-by, the amusements are peculiar to the place. Most of the folks seemed to have put their piety "out" till they went home again. Some who at home would open their eyes in holy horror at the mention of some things, open them in delight at a tableau, if it is Episcopal, swing the light fantastic in a Union hop, play a little Reformed game of billiards; and there is no end of immersed Baptists and blue Presbyterians. Others leave all church behind and take all state there.

There was a large supply of shoddy at the hop—shoddy faces, shoddy manners, shoddy grammar. While Molly was dilating to one of them on the beauties of Niagara (which, by-the-by, she had never seen), she replied in winning accents, "Yes, I have hurn tell of that tafore."

I was disgusted with one of them in especial. Speaking to Molly, she said, "Willie is the very picture of his pa." I had overheard her a short time before call him "the ugliest brat she ever saw."

The Hop came to an end, and we came to the conclusion that there was a good deal of scandal brewed out of these summer hops.

We were again favored with a mosquito serenade; but at last got asleep, with a confused idea that everything there was dear, and the mosquitoes could only be reasonably supposed to put us in their bills.

Next day was clear, so our set took a ride to the Beach to look for diamonds. I saw one of the young gentlemen constantly looking in one of the young ladies' eyes, I suppose for diamonds; and he found them there certainly, but it was a pity to see them in such a setting of brass. Well, we didn't get any diamonds, but did get tired, and had to ride home through a large army of mosquitoes. The chief productions of the place seem to be mosquitoes and sand; consequently there are a great many bars. The ladies take their chocolate under theirs, and the gentlemen take their whisky over theirs. There is a very large number of professional men practising at the Bar.

Every pleasant morning our nurse wanted to take Willie to the beach to see the fiddlers; so I got the idea I would follow one morning, and see the fiddlers too. Found it well I had, for there was Willie with feet and stockings wet through, while the nurse was some distance up the beach, talking to a two-legged fiddler of one of the hotel bands. We discharged the nurse at once, and couldn't get another; and so, by way of pleasing variety, Molly had to play nurse herself without wages. Two days after the effects of the wet feet showed themselves; Willie was sick. We got the best doctor we could, but if we had been home I wouldn't have had him to doctor a sick cat, unless I had wanted it to die; but unfortunately we were not at home, and a long experience of bachelor-boarding had taught me never to refuse the best that was to be had, even if it was horse. On this principle we got this doctor. Willie was very sick for a whole week, and all this time the hops were hopped, the piano jangled, rides ridden, fishes fished, and not one of "our set" came near the room to ask after the now really sick child; but it was just here that the pure gold of the old maid's character struck out. We found her real value when she was wanted: found there were gems that shone more brilliantly in dark places. She alone came; she staid and nursed

and helped, until the roses bloomed and the bright eyes sparkled again. Thanks to a good constitution, the doctor didn't kill him: but his bill was so much the more, as he had to make up for the loss of the undertaker's commission. As soon as Willie was well enough, we came home again, and that very night, as I walked into our old sitting-room, I said to Molly, "I really forgot to engage our room for next summer." "Jingle," said she, "our home seems like a perfect Heaven, and the other place a perfect—"

"A perfect what, Molly?"

"If thou hast no other name to know thee by, let's call thee Long Branch."

We had gone to Long Branch for our health. It took us a month after we got back to recover from the effects, and I have only to add:—Ye of the gum-elastic imagination, who have good homes, and will leave them to roost in nine-by-twelve rooms, and because it's fashion thinks it's fun, go to Long Branch. Ye who have never yet come to a realizing sense of the private sentiments of a boiling lobster, go to Long Branch. Ye who have good constitutions, and think you can stand an average amount of purgatory, go to Long Branch, and try it.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

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The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

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NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET

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The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 819 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEMAN desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" Office. 7 22 12t

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PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 16§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

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1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

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OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,426 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 78	
Cash in drawer	412 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,387 80

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John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer Mollvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 609 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

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FOR LIVERPOOL QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	
To London	105	To London	
To Paris	115	To Paris	

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

	FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	
Halifax	20	
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York, or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 1 below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEA,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route recommend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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LORILLARD'S STEAM LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 12 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

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Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting at Alexandria from the most direct routes to Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from first wharf above Market street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
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5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK.—Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, held recently in the African Church, in Seventh street, the Rev. Joseph S. Thompson, a student of the Lincoln University, was ordained to the work of the ministry as an evangelist. In this service the Rev. Dr. Breed preached the sermon, and the Rev. B. L. Agnew gave the charge to the newly-ordained evangelist. Mr. Thompson expects to labor within the bounds of the Presbytery of Nashville. At the same time Presbytery licensed Mr. Gabriel S. Thompson, of Lincoln University, and brother of the one ordained. He expects to labor in the bounds of Knox Presbytery.

—The committees reappointed by the General Assemblies, Old School and New School, and United Presbyterian, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the 18th of April last, "to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on the first Wednesday of August, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., to take into consideration such further questions," etc., are hereby notified that this meeting will be convened in the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church of said city at the time specified.

—The Board of Education will hold its monthly meeting on Thursday next, the 5th of August, at their rooms, No. 907 Arch street, Philadelphia, at four o'clock P. M.

—It is said that the Rev. A. C. McClelland, now pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has been elected Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen.

—The Rev. Dr. Happer has declined the office of Secretary of the Freedmen's Committee, preferring to carry out his purpose of returning, if possible, at an early day, to his field of labor in China. As Dr. Happer expects to return to China in October, or early in November, pastors of churches in which he has not yet had the privilege of presenting the cause of missions in China, will likely invite him to their pulpits. His post office is Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa.

—The Rev. T. H. McKown, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, has been ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Delaware.

—The following Presbyteries (Old School) have voted in favor of the union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, upon the basis propased by the last General Assembly, most of them unanimously:—New York, Londonderry, Albany, Allegheny City, Ohio, Erie, St. Louis, Beaver, Clarion, Saltsburg, Troy, Buffalo City, Ogdensburg, Monmouth, Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Central.

—Rev. J. W. Mears is supplying the pulpit of the Hermon Presbyterian Church, Frankford, during the absence of the pastor for the month of August.

—The following synopsis of the Presbyterian Church for the year ending May, 1869, will be read with interest:—Synods in connection with the General Assembly, 27; Presbyteries, 143; licentiates, 187; candidates for the Ministry, 376; Ministers, 2381; churches, 2740; licensures, 85; ordinations, 93; installations, 172; Pastoral relations dissolved, 177; churches organized, 95; Ministers received from other denominations, 40; Minister dismissed to other denominations, 21; churches received from other denominations, 6; churches dismissed to other denominations, 10; Ministers deceased, 36; churches dissolved, 25; members added on examination, 15,189; members added on certificate, 11,982; total number of communicants reported, 253,903; adults baptized, 4236; infants baptized, 11,333; number of persons in Sabbath schools, 234,059; amount contributed for congregational purposes, $3,180,102; amount contributed for the Boards, $868,573; amount contributed for disabled Ministers, $37,196; amount contributed for miscellaneous purposes, $397,392; amount contributed for freedmen, $27,310; contingent fund, $15,708; whole amount contributed, $4,526,281.

—The Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D., for over ten years Rector of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church in Lancaster city, preached his closing sermon on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. intends opening a school in Dresden for the education of American youth, and for the establishment of an American Mission Church.

CATHOLIC.

—On Wednesday evening next, 4th proximo, a grand concert will be given at Cape May, for the benefit of the Catholic Church of "St. Mary Star of the Sea," at that place, Rev. Martin Gessner, pastor. It promises to be a fine affair in every respect, and will be, doubtless, much enjoyed by the visitors at the Cape. It will be under the direction of the leader of the choir of St. Michael's Church in this city, who will be assisted by first-class talent, including Mme. Henrietta Behrens, Miss McCaffrey, the Misses Keenan, Mr. S. Behrens, and other well-known vocalists, tending to ensure the success of the entertainment.

—To-day is the festival of St. Ignatius Loyola, which will be celebrated with much solemnity to-morrow morning in St. Joseph's Church.

—On Tuesday next an excursion will be made by the members of St. Joseph's Church to Cape May, in aid of the poor, and every arrangement has been made to facilitate both the comfort and enjoyment of patrons by the several committees having charge of the details of the enterprise.

—The new Church of St. Clement, near Darby, has been completed in a comparatively short space of time, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas O'Neill, and it will be formally opened on Sunday, the 15th prox. Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of this city, and the sermon will be preached by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. The services of a full choir have been secured for the occasion, and a fine selection of church music is being prepared by the leader.

—Father O'Reilly is making fine progress with his new church at Twentieth and Christian streets, and services are held in the temporary building every Sunday morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

—The religious services of the Camden Union Camp Meeting began on Wednesday evening, July 21, by an appropriate introductory discourse from Rev. J. Barnhart Mann, one of the pastors in charge. His remarks were founded on the words of our Lord, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

The Union M. E Church, Wilmington, Rev. S. L. Gracey, pastor, has erected a spacious new tent, and at the first service dedicated it formally to the worship of Almighty God.

The St. Paul's large meeting tent, Philadelphia, occupied its usual position, and the pastor, Rev. W. J. Paxson, gave personal supervision to the meetings held in it. A large representation of the membership was upon the ground, and the arrangements for social comfort and the enjoyment of the means of grace were all that could be desired.

Sermons were preached by Rev. C. W. Prettyman, Rev. W. L. Gray, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. Shilling, of Wilmington, Rev. John Hough, Rev. A. T. Scott, Rev. A. Rittenhouse, Rev. D. A. Crowell, of Ohio, Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, and others.

On Sunday last Dr. Cooke, although in feeble health, gave an excellent discourse on the words of Solomon—"Buy the truth and sell it not"—and the impression was strengthened by prayer, as the large audience bowed before God, and Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., led them to the throne of grace.

The children were called together at half-past one P. M., and were addressed by Rev. S. L. Gracey and Mrs. Wittenmyer, much to their delight, and greatly to the interest of the adult portion of the congregation who could get near enough to see and hear Professor Bowman, of Dickinson College, who was listened to with great attention.

—The aggregate vote on the question of lay delegation in the Methodist Church is reported at 69,537 for and 25,638 against. This decides the matter, although there will probably be about 25,000 more votes to record. The *Methodist* says:—"What remains to be done is the formal completion of the measures initiated by the General Conference in Chicago, May, 1868. We may, therefore, look forward to the admission of lay delegates to the Conference of 1872."

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. T. R. Howlett, after a pastorate of nearly seven years with the Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington, D. C., accepts the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hudson City, N. J.

—Richard Fletcher, of Boston, Mass., lately deceased, a member of the Baptist Church, left their Publication House, in this city, $50,000. Not long ago this institution was the recipient of a still larger donation from another individual.

—Pursuant to a call from seventy-two Baptists of Salem, N. J., a council assembled in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, on Thursday, recently, to consider the propriety of recognizing them as a regular Baptist Church. The council organized by appointing Rev. Thomas G. Wright, of Roadstown, Moderator, and W. R. McNeil, Secretary. The churches represented were the Canton, Turner, Roadstown, Franklin, Greenwich, Woodstown, Pearl Street (Bridgeton), Pittsgrove, Alloway stown, First Salem, and the First Bridgeton.

After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. L. Morse. After hearing a full statement of all the facts which led to the organization of the new church, and having examined the covenant and articles of faith adopted by them, it was unanimously resolved, That the council proceed to recognize the brethren and sisters as a regular Baptist church, to be known as the Memorial Baptist Church of Salem, N. J.

The recognition services were held in the evening, at eight o'clock. The exercises were: 1. Reading the minutes, by Rev. W. R. McNeil of Bridgeton. 2. Reading of Scriptures, by Rev. A. H. Bliss of Alloway stown. 3. Prayer, by Rev. J. W. March. 4. Sermon, by Rev. W. Wilder of Bridgeton. 5. Charge to the Church, by Rev. A. J. Hay of Greenwich. 6. Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. T. G. Wright of Roadstown. 7. Prayer of Recognition, by Rev. L. Morse of Pittsgrove. 8. Charge to the deacons, by Rev. S. C. Dare of Woodstown.

—Rev. D. T. Phillips, late of Bristol, England, has accepted an invitation from the Enon Baptist Church of this city, to supply their pulpit for four months.

—The new Baptist Church edifice, at Roxborough, will soon be completed, and the basement ready for occupancy. A church Bible class has just been commenced. The mission work of this church is also progressing favorably.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

—The new church enterprise of the Good Shepherd, at Wayne, Pa., is progressing, with every prospect of the vestry being able to erect, during the present fall and winter, a handsome church edifice. A fair will be held on the 19th proximo, and, judging from the character of those having the matter in charge, there can be no doubt of its yielding a handsome sum towards the building fund. The vestry have resolved that hereafter the church shall be known as the "Church of the Good Shepherd," and have elected Edward S. Lawrance, Senior Warden; John L. Wentworth, Junior Warden, and J. D. Meredith, Secretary.

To-morrow being the first Sunday in the month, the Holy Communion will be administered.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., Chairman of the Publication Board of the Lutheran Publication Society in this city, makes an appeal to the friends of the institution for the loan of $10,000 for the purpose of enabling the board to publish one or two books every month.

—Old Zion's Lutheran (German) Church, Fourth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, has entirely disappeared, nothing but a pile of debris remaining to mark the spot, soon to be succeeded by stores and dwellings. Meanwhile, rapid progress is being made with the new church on Franklin street, between Race and Vine, opposite Franklin Square, which promises to be a costly and beautiful structure.

VOLCANIC.

The Recent Eruption of the Izalco Volcano—Official Exploration of the Mountain.

The following account of the recent eruption of the Izalco volcano, in the Republic of Salvador, is taken from the official report of the district alcalde of Izalco. This officer says:—

At sunset on the 10th of May last there was every prospect of a heavy rain. A dense cloud enveloped the Cordillera. At about 8 P. M. a light issuing from the volcano was descried behind the cloud, which became more and more clear and intense as the cloud broke up. At 9 a current of lava was observed descending from the crater in the same direction taken on other eruptions, the present one being so copious that, when the descension ended, it still produced a considerable illumination. The volcano continued vomiting lava in the direction of Santa Anna, and about 10 o'clock three large mulberry-colored lights, and also a red one, appeared over the crater with intervals of five minutes between them, lighting in flashes the whole of the Cordillera and its surroundings. The alcalde then determined to make a thorough survey at daylight of the volcano's summit.

On the 20th, at 9 A. M., the party found themselves at the place called Tortolita, whence the travelling became difficult, owing to the wet sand that had fallen during the night in such quantities that the trees upon the mountain had given way under the weight; fallen branches and trunks of trees were scattered in all directions; the explorers experienced the effect on their clothes, which were stained by the sand, having become a red mud. At 11·30 they were standing upon a pile of lava of the previous eruption, completely put out and covered with the same sand that fell during the night. The travellers walked over it with some difficulty, and reached several places where they found piles of red hot stone, forming salts on their surface by the combination with other substances, which, upon being examined, had a very acid taste and a disgusting odor.

The survey on such spots was extremely distressing, as the parties had fire under their feet and all around them; but they were determined to use their utmost exertions and to bear all in order to examine, if possible, the curiosities about the small craters of the volcano; in some of them salt as white as snow, in large grain and in layers of the thickness of half an inch; in others large piles in pieces of various colors, dark sky-blue like caustic stone, greenish like sulphate of iron, grey like mercury, yellow as sulphur, besides some red layers like ruby-colored mercury.

The explorers immediately afterwards visited the "Rincon del Tigre," where the colored lights had been seen the previous night. From the high road in the direction of Caatepeque, at the place known as the Loma del Garrobo (the Garrobo hill), the committee took to the left within the mountain, and after a mile's walk they were thunderstruck at the sight of the innumerable trees knocked down and charred, and in front of the enormously high quantities of lava that had come down from the west to east, and forming a curve at the base of the volcano took its course towards the south. Trees entirely burned up and destroyed to the roots by the volcanic fire were yet falling at times, and rendering it impossible to advance without great peril.

It was an utter impossibility to get to any of the still smoking craters, not only because of the crumbling of stones, the heat of the flames, and the gas emanating therefrom, but of the dangerous nature of the undertaking, more particularly when at certain places was felt, though only slightly, that the ground was sinking. In some spots flames rushed out through the cracks, at which cigars and papers were lighted. In this difficult position, and being convinced of their inability to advance any further, the committee agreed to retrace their steps and abandon the enterprise.

According to the report of persons who, from a short distance, saw the eruption, the course of the current of lava was three hundred and fifty veras (Spanish yards) per day, in all the slope of the mountain, and from fifty to thirty on the flat. The town of Izalco, on account of its elevation, ran no risk.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10½ P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·60 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A.M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 5·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion.....6·15 A. M.
Mail.....8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours.....3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours.....7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....11·50 A. M.
Mail.....4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion.....5·18 P. M.
An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—
Ateo Accommodation.....10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. .....2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. .....5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave
Ateo.....12·15 noon.
Haddonfield.....2·45 P. M.
Hammonton.....5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Leaves Vine street.....8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic.....4·17 P. M
Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No, 30 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 6·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $2.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accomodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7 40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7 25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·40 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·20 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Their Departure for the Encampment at Atlantic City.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding, assembled at Seventeenth and Vine streets, and after forming in line proceeded over a short route to Vine street wharf, where they embarked on the ferry boat for Camden. Here they got on board of the cars and at 3:15 the express train started for Atlantic City, where the Zouaves will remain in encampment until Saturday next, when they will return to the city, being received by an escort of the Fritz Zouaves and the Grey Reserves. The Fire Zouaves this afternoon numbered nearly three hundred men, and were accompanied by a full brass band and drum corps.

To-night Colonel G. W. Hinkle will give the Zouaves a grand reception ball at Congress Hall, which promises to be one of the finest affairs ever given at the City by the Sea.

A grand *soiree militaire*, under the auspices of the Zouaves, will be given at the United States Hotel on Monday evening. The honorary committee is composed of Major-General Geo. G. Meade, Major-General George Cadwalader, Major-General Charles M. Prevost, Brevet Major-General St. C. A. Mulholland, Brigadier-General Joshua T. Owen, Brigadier-General D. B. McCreary, Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. McCandless, Brevet Brigadier-General M. H. Bingham, Colonel Alfred J. Sellers, Colonel James W. Latta, Brevet Colonel Tattnall Paulding, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Major Thomas Carstairs, Major Joseph F. Toudas, Major Clayton McMichael, Captain Fairman Rogers, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, Rear-Admiral H. Paulding, Lieutenant Commander George B. White, Lieutenant Commander H. P. Picking; James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C.; Governor John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey; Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Scott, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. John Stockton, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. D. M. Fox, Hon. John J. Gardner, David H. Mundy, Esq., and William H. Barnes, Esq.

General Joshua T. Owen will preside as master of ceremonies.

Major-General George G. Meade, who reviews the regiment on Wednesday afternoon, will be present at the ball, as will also Generals Prevost, Cadwalader, Bingham, McCreary and McCandless.

On Wednesday the Zouaves will give an exhibition drill at the new Excursion House, and in the evening they will participate in a promenade concert at the same place. On Friday night the closing hop will be given at the Surf House.

The encampment will be known as Camp Meade, the reasons for which will be found in the following correspondence:—

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA FIRE ZOUAVES, 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.—Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Department of the Atlantic—General:—I have the honor to requester your permission to name our proposed encampment at Atlantic City, N. J., to commence on the 31st inst., and continue until the 6th of August prox., "Camp Meade," as a slight evidence of the high estimation in which you are held by the volunteer militia of Pennsylvania, and more especially by this command, which has been reorganized out of the 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac. Not content with the experience of a three-years' active campaign, for a time under the leadership of their favorite townsman, the "Hero of Gettysburg," we have once more enrolled ourselves for the preservation of the public peace, and in our ranks may be found veterans from every corps of the Army of the Potomac, who, with one accord, in common with our fellow-citizens, will ever hold in grateful remembrance the honored commander who so valiantly directed our army that hurled back the avalanche that bid so fair to divide us as a nation.

Should it not interfere with your public duties, and be in harmony with your feelings, it would afford us great pleasure if you would honor us with a visit and review the command.

With the assurance of our esteem, I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

A. J. SELLERS, Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28, 1869.—Colonel A. J. Sellers, Commanding Fire Zouaves, Philadelphia—Colonel:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and to state in reply thereto that it will give me great pleasure to inspect your regiment and camp on Monday, 2d prox.

Please accept for yourself and regiment my grateful thanks for the compliment paid me in naming the camp.

Be assured no one more than myself appreciates the importance of a well-organized and disciplined volunteer force, and that I shall always be ready by every means in my power to encourage those taking part in such organization, and this duty, in the case of your regiment, will be one of great pleasure in meeting so many veterans who have seen active service in the field.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A.

The camp is situated to the left of the railroad near the lighthouse—the tents being located on Wednesday and Thursday. The distance is a convenient one to every part of the island.

STATISTICAL.

Houses, Stores and Offices for Sale or to Rent.

The following table, exhibiting the number of houses for sale, and of houses, stores and offices to rent, in Walnut, Chesnut and Market streets, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, possesses a certain interest:—

WALNUT STREET.

Houses for sale	6
Houses to rent	3
Stores to rent	6
Office rooms to rent	40

CHESNUT STREET.

Houses to rent	8
Dwelling part to rent	7
Stores to rent	19
Office rooms to rent	31

MARKET STREET.

Houses to rent	3
Houses and stores to rent	10
Store on ground floor to rent	3
Store rooms in upper part to rent	14
Basement	1
Total	151
For sale	9
To rent	142
Total	151

As the distance between the two rivers is about 11,080 feet, making an aggregate for the three streets mentioned of 33,000 feet, they would contain, if compactly built up on both sides, 3300 houses, each twenty feet in width. As several unoccupied spaces, however, occur at intervals along them, they may not have quite this number; but a deduction of 300 would liberally provide for the deficiency. With this subtraction, 3000 yet remain. Now, comparing this result with similar calculations in relation to Second street, which contains 2500 buildings—twelve of them for sale, fourteen without tenants, and seven rooms to rent—it appears that with one-sixth more houses, these streets between the rivers have but three-fourths as many for sale, while of houses, stores, and office-rooms to rent, they have nearly seven times as many. Beyond the Schuylkill, in these streets, there are houses for sale or to rent. Were such taken into account, the number for sale would not be greatly in excess of those in Second street, but the disproportion of those held for tenants would be still further increased.

ATLANTIC CITY.—This favorite resort now contains several thousand visitors, although excellent accommodations can still be had at most of the good hotels. The trains there to-day, it is supposed, will be heavily ladened with passengers, owing to the fact of the Fire Zouaves entering on their encampment at Atlantic City this afternoon. About four hundred members of the organization will be in camp, and a very hearty reception is to be given them at the sea-side. A grand ball in their honor will be given this evening at the United States Hotel, and others will be given them next week at the Surf House, Congress Hall, and the Sea-view Excursion House. General Grant has been invited to review the Zouaves, and he may possibly honor the company with his presence.

To-day two express trains, through in one and three-quarter hours, run; the first at 2 P. M. and the other at 3:15. The regular mail train leaves at 4:15 P. M., and the Sunday morning train at 8 o'clock.

To-morrow promises to be a very lively day at Atlantic, as huge accessions will be made to-day to its already large population.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Thomas Toliver (colored), aged 14 years, attempted to get on a train of cars at White Hall Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening, while it was in motion, but he missed his footing, and fell under the wheels. He was so badly injured that he died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning, where he had been taken after the casualty. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday. The deceased resided in Harrisburg.

ACCIDENT TO A LITTLE GIRL.—At 11 o'clock this morning Catharine Shields, aged three years, was run over by a horse and cart at Fifth and Marriott streets. She was taken to her home, No. 531 Marriott street, and the driver of the vehicle was taken into custody.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of a blacksmith ship, occupied by John Patterson, situated on Stanley street, above Third, was slightly damaged by fire shortly o'clock this morning.

A NEW CHAPEL.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church Wants More Room.

The wealthy and eminently liberal congregation of Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Locust street, west of Fifteenth, after expending for years many thousands in aiding different church enterprises, has at length awakened to the consciousness that it itself stands in need of greater accommodations, and determined to supply them. For a long time their Sunday School has felt itself cramped and incommoded, knowing that its usefulness was hindered by the scanty space afforded it in the old church building, and the few conveniences for the purpose of a Sabbath School which even that curtailed space contained.

The pressing want was in the lack of class-rooms for pupils of a more mature age than the children, and this want, the building, however remodelled, could not be made to satisfy. The necessity therefore arose to look around them for a site upon which to erect a new building for the school, capable of accommodating all its needs and answering all its requirements. Directly opposite the church, upon the corner of Vaughan and Locust streets, a lot was secured. Immediately thereupon, the committee having the work in charge, backed by the whole congregation, vigorously set themselves to the task of furthering the quick building of a school. Plans were drafted, estimates made, contracts signed, and the place rapidly nears completion.

In the early part of June last, in the presence of the pastor of the church, Rev. R. M. Humphrey, and the members of the congregation, the corner-stone was laid by Mr. John A. Brown, well known for his extensive charities and princely munificence in all church causes. From him came the greater portion of the $60,000 which, it is estimated, the erection of the building will cost.

When finished, the school edifice will not only remove a want of the church, but add an ornament to a neighborhood already famed for its aristocratic beauty.

It will be 57 feet front by 90 feet deep, outside measurement, and will be two stories high, with gallery.

The first story will be 16 feet from floor to floor, and is intended for the lecture-room. The second story will be 25 feet at the walls and 39 feet to the apex of the ceiling in the centre.

The gallery will be six feet wide along the flanks, with carved ends at the rear and circular at the front, the floor of which will be level. The first story contains the lecture-room and ladies' parlor and two class-rooms.

In the second story are the Sunday School room, the size of the lecture-room, the infant school room over the ladies' parlor, and two class-rooms.

In the gallery are three class-rooms on the front, two of which are over the infant school-room, and one over the east stairway, and two class-rooms on the rear over those in the stories below.

The entire exterior will be faced with Trenton brownstone; the face will be pointed off to a level surface, and laid broken range with a top course of uniform width of about one foot, and not less than eight inches thick.

The rear wall, however, will be ordinary rubble with rock face. All the dressings of the doors, windows, buttress caps, cornices, and pinnacle caps will be Ohio drab. The sidewalk along the front will be laid with North river flag, the sidewalk on Vaughan street and the alley on the east side will be paved with brick.

The gallery will be self-supporting; its front will be panelled with tablets; the railing above the panelling will be light, forming a Gothic balustrade, with a neatly moulded cap on the top.

The dividing partition of the central class-rooms will have a pair of sliding doors.

The partition between the main room and class room will be glass, and made with one and three-quarter inch sash, hung with weights and slide upwards into the loft.

All the class-rooms on the rear of the first, second and gallery floors will require glass partitions of circular form with doors.

Two flights of stairs will be constructed—one flight only to continue to the gallery, the other to cease at the landing of the school-room. All the woodwork that it is usual to paint will be painted, and grained oak done in oil without varnish. The windows will all be glazed with cathedral glass of such design as may be selected.

The second floor will be supported by iron columns of about six inches diameter, with neat cap and iron plate at the base.

According to the specifications it will be seen that the great want of the school hitherto, the want of rooms for Bible-classes, has been met and amply satisfied.

The partitions between the various rooms, both on the ground and first floors, are so constructed as to slide away when required; those on the ground floor descending into the cellar, those on the first floor receding to the walls, thus leaving but a single, unobstructed chamber, large and convenient.

The roof will be "Mansard." The entire building will be warmed in cold weather by means of the "Harrison Heaters." Mr. Samuel Sloan is the architect; Mr. John Crump the builder.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Witnesses Still Appear, and More Testimony is Elicited.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, proceedings in the municipal contested election cases were resumed before Examiners Messick and Batturs, sitting in an office of the New Court House. The contestants continued in rebuttal.

The witnesses heard after our report closed yesterday were as follows:—James McGuigan, Lewis Peterson, Charles H. T. Collis, James A. Bennett, John Ferguson, and Robert Lockhart.

The testimony to-day was as follows:—

James A. Watson testified—I live in Germantown; have been living there ten years; I was out on a farm during the war.

Question. Are you the same James A. Watson who vouched for a large number of persons in the Nisi Prius Court last fall?

Mr. Brooke objected.

A. I did not know a great many of them.

Q. Tell us, if you please, what induced you to become the voucher of persons you had never known before.

Mr. Brooke objected.

A. I was not working at that time, and I thought I might make a little money, but I didn't make any money at all.

Q. Who was it that induced you to become a voucher?

Mr. Brooke objected.

A. At the first start of the operation I went on my own responsibility; I signed my name to papers, and did not know the meaning of voucher or perjury either, or I would not get myself in this fix; I was going to quit that after I found out what it was, but certain parties in German town told me it would be all right, and of course I went on; those parties were Henry Coggshall and Mr. Peirce. I don't know his first name; I think I have seen M. M. Pierce on the sign; I always call him Mr. Peirce; I saw the sign when he used to keep store in Germantown; he don't keep there now; I think it was up near the toll-gate.

Q. Were you not aware at the time you were vouching for these persons you were committing perjury?

A. I told you I was not at the start; I did not know it until two or three days afterwards, when the people were on the way; I mean fixing papers; I did know John Allison, whom I vouched for; he lives next door to me; of course I knew him; I have known him over two years; I did not know Martin Hunt; did not know Michael Cochran, nor David Carroll, nor William McCurdy; don't recollect Patrick Coffey; I don't be with him often; I don't recollect any person of that name; don't know Henry Smith; did not know Michael Cavanaugh; I knew Daniel McFadden; he was killed on the railroad; I had known him about a year; I don't know John Yabel; I can't recollect the name of Patrick Casey, of Branchtown; it is very hard to recollect so many funny names; I know John Morris; did not get acquainted with him until two years ago; to tell you the honest truth, I did not see him until last election.

Q. Can you state with certainty whether you had known any of the persons for whom you vouched for five years prior to last election?

A. To tell the truth, I only knew one or two.

Cross-examined—I live in Germantown, on Main street, at Johnson's livery stable, and have lived there three weeks; before that I lived home with my parents; my business is most anything I can get; Mr. Waterhouse brought me here; Mr. Waterhouse's father, the constable, saw me before he did about coming here; nobody else told me about coming; I got no money for coming here—not one copper; he did not even pay my fare in the car; I have not been promised anything; at the time I had these men here before me I swore I knew these men five years; I took a false oath, everybody knew it; I did not know it at the time or I would not have done so.

J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, was then examined:—

Q. During the examinations did you swear and examine the minors or did the tipstaves?

A. I swore the vouchers in a few cases and during the great press of business the minors and the applicants were sworn by the officers of the court, by the direction of the Court.

Q. Do you know Mr. Watson, who has been examined here, and who was a voucher frequently there, swearing?

(Watson present in the room, stands up before Colonel Snowden).

A. I don't know whether I recognize him or not.

Q. Were you not so busy signing papers that you could not observe whether the tipstaves were being imposed upon or not?

A. I was.

Q. Did you naturalize a large number of people under a contract with the Democratic Committee at so much a head?

A. I saw several gentlemen; don't know whether they were a committee or not; Mr. Barger was one; they told me that the County Quarter Sessions was doing it for fifty cents; I objected for a while to come down to that figure, but eventually I agreed.

Q. How many thousand did you naturalize at that price?

A. It was upwards of six thousand naturalized during the whole of the campaign.

Mr. Brooke, counsel for the respondent, said that the testimony of the above witness is objected to, because it is not in rebuttal, and because the greater part of it is totally irrelevant to this investigation.

Mr. Mann, counsel for the contestants, said that it was offered to show, or for the purpose of showing, that the election officers who rejected naturalization papers issued out of the Supreme Court did not act from corrupt motives or from mere wantonness.

Charles R. Ross sworn—

Q. You are a clerk in Mr. Snowden's office?

A. I am.

Q. Will you please mention the names of persons there employed assisting in the naturalization of aliens during September and October last, outside of the regular clerks?

A. Mr. White, Mr. Boileau, Mr. Platt, and Mr. McCarty; that is all, except those engaged in the Court; Dr. Smith and somebody else were employed in the court-room to help the Colonel.

Q. What terms did you make with Mr. White?

A. I made no terms directly with Mr. White.

Q. What terms did you make indirectly?

A. I made no terms directly, but Colonel Snowden mentioned a sum, and asked me if that was about right for clerk hire by the day; I told him I thought that was a fair day's wages.

Q. Did you pay the men who did the extra work then?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay McCarty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay Mr. Platt?

A. No, sir; but the Colonel may have handed me the money to pay them; I never took any money I had belonging to the office.

Q. Did you ever give either Mr. Carty or Mr. Platt any money?

A. Not to my recollection; the parties were not paid by the Democratic committee to my knowledge; I have handed them money from Colonel Snowden, probably three or four times to Boileau and White.

Q. Have you among the records of your court in any one instance a decree of the court admitting an alien to become a citizen of the United States during last September or October?

A. I don't understand you.

Q. Don't you enter all decrees made by the Court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you furnish me with a certified copy of any decree upon the record admitting an alien to become a citizen of the United States last September or October?

A. I don't know specially any decree in any case.

Colonel Snowden recalled by Mr. Brooke:—

Q. Did you ever testify in Court or elsewhere that you were unable to recognize or swear to your signature when you saw it?

Q. I never did testify in any Court or elsewhere; I never had any difficulty in recognizing my signature except when these blank papers were presented, at which time I was very much astonished, as they were a sort of caricature likeness to my signature; what I did say I will now read:—

(The Colonel reads from a printed slip.)

I can say that I never in my life signed any blank naturalization papers; I am careful always to have them brought into the court room, and if my name has ever been obtained to a blank it has been through some gross fraud or conspiracy; these signatures look somewhat like mine, but I do not believe them to be genuine, for I never signed blank papers, and I hope that this man will be brought into Court to show where he obtained these documents; they appear to have the seal of the Court, and I should like to know how it was done; I shall file the application, so that the party may be brought into Court.

Examination still in progress as we go to press.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 416, being an decrease of 50 over last week, and a increase of 30 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 135 were adults; 280 minors; 345 were born in the United States; 60 were foreign; 11 were unknown; 16 were people of color; and 17 from the country. Of the number, 17 died of congestion of the brain; 9 of inflammation of the lungs; 27 of marasmus; 12 of typhoid fever; 10 of old age; and 109 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	11	Fifteenth	18
Second	15	Sixteenth	12
Third	17	Seventeenth	16
Fourth	17	Eighteenth	16
Fifth	9	Nineteenth	29
Sixth	6	Twentieth	30
Seventh	20	Twenty-first	10
Eighth	12	Twenty-second	20
Ninth	8	Twenty-third	9
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	12
Eleventh	11	Twenth-fifth	15
Twelfth	7	Twenth-sixth	28
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-seventh	23
Fourteenth	10	Twenty-eighth	2

A COINCIDENCE.—Prominent among those who were recognized as professional vouchers for those obtaining naturalization papers in the Supreme Court during last September was one James A. Watson. He was subpœnaed by Mr. Waterhouse, Constable of the Twenty-second ward, to appear before the Examiners taking testimony in the late contested election, but was not present when his name was called.

Judge Peirce is the only member of the bench now present in the city. The proof of the service of the subpœna was made before the Examiners, and was taken out by Tipstaff Waterhouse, who arrived at Judge Peirce's residence just as that gentleman had returned from a drive. The case was stated, the Judge dismissed the carriage, and then signed the attachment. Armed with the document, Tipstaff Waterhouse went to the house of Watson this morning, and upon being confronted with that individual, recognized him as the man who had been driving the carriage for Judge Peirce at the time he signed the attachment.

BOOT THIEVES.—Yesterday two men went into the boot and shoe store at Fifth and Shippen streets, and while one was being waited on by the attendant the other lifted a pair of boots and left. After they had gone the storekeeper missed the articles, and gave notice to a policeman, who succeeded in arresting one of the two, who gave the name of Lawrence Wayne. On him was found a pawn ticket calling for the boots. They were recovered. The prisoner will have a hearing this afternoon at Central Station.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Annie George is the reputed owner of a disorderly house in Poplar court, Locust street, below Eleventh. Last night the police of the Fifth district made a raid on the shanty, and secured three whites and two blacks. The party was taken before Alderman Morrow, who held Annie in $800 bail for trial on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the others in $300 bail to keep the peace.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—The steamboat Chickapee, which has for some time been making semi-weekly trips between this port and Millville, N. J., was burned to the water's edge on Thursday night, while lying at her wharf at Millville. She is owned principally by parties at that place. We have been unable to learn any of the particulars of the disaster. Loss $80,000, on which there is an insurance of $7500.

QUICK WORK.—The steam collier Rattlesnake is now loading with coal, and will sail this evening for Salem, Mass., only having arrived here this morning at daylight from Portsmouth in 60 hours. This is quick despatch.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
AFTER BOARD.

$925 Pa 6s,3 ss	105	10 sh Read R c.trf.	49
$450 Leh 6s, '84	83½	500 do	ls.48·94
$2000 City 6s,New c.	100½	100 do	b30. 49
$300 do c.	100½	100 do	48·94
$3000 Leh V R n bs.		400 do	b30.48·94
reg.	94½	600 do	ls. 48¾
$1000 Pa 6s WL Cp.	103¼	200 do	b. ls.b30. 48¾
$1000 C & A 6s,'83	89	200 do	ls.48·69
2 sh F & M Bk.	2d.119¼	500 do	48·44
15 do	2d.120	100 do	s30. 48¾
3 sh Girard Bk	56½	900 do	ls. 48¾
100 sh Penna R.	ls. 56⅝	900 do	ls.48·44
50 sh N Cent R.	50		

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The Peabody Fund—Letter from the General Agent on its Distribution.

The Rev. Dr. Sears, general agent of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, wrote as follows from Staunton, Va., on July 10:—

The trustees have decided to co-operate with State systems (of public instruction) as far as possible. We hope to do so with Louisiana, and I see no great difficulty, if the two races are placed in separate schools. I believe there are no mixed schools in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, or any other State; nor can I suppose that Louisiana will venture on so bold an experiment.

If, under the State law, no schools are maintained but such as are attended by colored children, or if, virtually, the colored children, and they alone, are provided for by law, we must look particularly after the white children.

In making our arrangements with towns, our judgment must be guided, first, by the amount raised by the people; secondly, by the population to be provided for. Our contribution is not a charity to poor children, but an encouragment to communities. The people must contribute something—say three-fourths, or more, of the amount needed to support a free public school in their midst, and a certain number of children to be provided for should also be reported, so that we may know what supplementary aid is required, each year, to render the school permanent and successful.

Both the trustees and Mr. Peabody are warmly attached to our plan as it now is, particularly to that feature of it which relates to public schools. I cannot yet say, however, what amount can be granted the coming year. If we can work more advantageously in Louisiana than elsewhere, we can justly and wisely do more than we could do otherwise; but if the children for whom we provide will not attend the schools, we must withdraw our aid and bestow it elsewhere.

I wish you to exercise a wise discretion in this matter. Be pleased to let the people know that the way in which they use our contribution one year will determine the question whether it shall be renewed. Every thing is on probation; this is our great security. If the people raise the needed funds and concur with us, whole communities will have the same interest in the schools as though they were supported by general taxation. We wish particularly to know how much money has been raised, and how many children have attended the schools already aided in Louisiana.

—Chief Justice Chase and Attorney-General Hoar are claimed as advocates of woman suffrage.

THIRD EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Steamer—Earthquakes, Yellow Fever, and Gales of Wind.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Markets To-day—Movements of the President—The Revenue Frauds in Baltimore.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall the 23d inst., has arrived, and has $85,000 in treasure from California. Two whaling vessels are discharging their cargoes at Panama for transshipment to New York.

Gales on the Chilian Const.

Valparaiso dates of July 3 state that there have been frequent gales on the coast of Chili. During one of them the American schooner Rippling Wave was wrecked.

The smallpox has broken out in Valparaiso.

Consul Clarke has returned to the United States on the Alaska.

Yellow Fever at Rio.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Rio Janeiro.

The Guano Trade.

Over one hundred vessels are at the Guanape guano islands awaiting cargoes. These are the new Peruvian guano islands.

More Earthquakes.

Earthquakes continue in the neighborhood of Iquique, creating much uneasiness. The volcano, Isluga, is again in action, emitting fire and ashes. Earthquakes are also occurring at Arequipa.

General News.

The corvette America, which was landed a mile from shore by the big wave last August, is going to pieces. Her armament has been saved.

Captain Stevens, of the ship Charles Davenport, of Bath, Maine, had died at Chincha Islands, and the first mate, White, absconded with $1500 of the ship's funds. Ninety-two vessels were at the Chincha Islands awaiting cargoes.

Two vessels, with lumber, had arrived from New York at Arixed, for building operations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Market To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The stock market is stronger and generally higher than yesterday. Northwest common is rather the strongest on the list, and at noon is quoted at 81¾@82; the Vanderbilt stocks are firm and without material change. The Stock Exchange adjourned at half past eleven until Monday, out of respect to the memory of Henry Keep, formerly President of the New York Central Road, and member of the regular Board, whose death has already been announced. Government securities show an advance of ⅛ per cent.

A telegram from Washington, which states that it has been agreed upon by leading members of Congress to report at the next session a bill taxing the Five-twenty bonds held in Europe. Brokers who recently plead guilty to the indictments for usury have been notified to appear at court on the 8th of August for sentence.

Gold is dull and lower at 136¼. Money is steady at 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is higher and firmer, and is quoted at 110½@110¾ for 3 days; 110⅝@110¾ for 60 days' bills. The specie shipments from this port to-day foots up $151,172.

Arrival of the President.

President Grant has arrived in this city, and is stopping at the Astor House.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Stocks dull. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 125½; do. 1864, do., 123½; do. 1865, do., 123¾; do. do. new, 122; do. 1867, 122½; do. 1868, 122½; 10-40s, 114¾; Canton Co., 59½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 215; Erie, 29½; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 187½; Michigan Central, 131½; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 37½.

The Grain and Areadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales at 33¾@33¾c. Flour, State and Western dull, and prices slightly favor buyers; superfine to fancy State, $5·90@7·40; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $5·90@7·15; Southern dull; California quiet. Wheat dull and heavy for spring, and steady for winter; No. 2 spring, $1·53. Corn 1@2 cents lower; new mixed Western, 83@$1·05 for unsound, and $1·04@1·08 for unsound. Oats dull and unsettled. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Whisky $1·10@$1·11, free.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Tobacco Frauds on the Revenue.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A number of cases of a violation of the revenue law by selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped have been before the United States Commissioner this week. In nearly all the cases the parties have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at the September term.

The Fatal Poison Case.

A fatal case of poisoning occurred in this city last evening by the administration of a dose of poison put up by a druggist through mistake. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict that death was caused by a dose of aqua ammonia administered through gross carelessness of the apothecary. The prescription by the physician was aqua cinnamon.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Cotton quiet and steady, and nominal at 33¾c. Flour quiet, and low grades firm; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@6; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $6·75@6·24; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm; prime, $1·50@1·25; choice, $1·60. Corn dull; white, $1·06@1·10. Oats steady at 65@67c. Rye dull at $1·20@1·25 for new. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon active; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky firm at $1·19.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Another Case of Naval Outrage.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 31.—A court of inquiry will convene at the Navy Yard on the 3d of August, to investigate the charges of cruelty to seamen alleged against Lieutenant-Commander Zeely, of the Pawnee. The Court will be composed of Captain Guest and Commanders Temple, Wells and McConley.

A Jealous Pistol Shot.

BOSTON, July 31.—Last evening a young woman named Ann Sutherland snapped a loaded pistol at William Sullivan, at the house of the latter, on Harrison avenue, and then proceeded to smash his windows. Jealousy was the alleged cause. She was arrested.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone's Health—The International Boat Race—Persecutions of the Press in Paris—Affairs in Cuba and Mexico.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Charges Against Mr. Delano—Operations of the Treasury for the Week—The Next Debt Statement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against Delano.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Commissioner Delano himself positively denies the truth of the charges made against him by the New York *Sun*, that he has been acting in the interest of the Western whisky ring, by placing unfair restrictions on distillers and whisky dealers in New York for the benefit of the Western distillers and grain operators.

He professes his willingness to submit to any investigation into his official conduct which may be ordered by the next Congress.

Mr. Creswell Improving.

A letter received this morning from Postmaster-General Creswell states that he is improving, but will not return here for ten days or two weeks.

Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner Delano decided to-day that cigar-makers cannot refill old boxes, but the material may be taken apart and used in the construction of boxes without violating the law; also, that retail dealers may sell tobacco from wooden packages properly stamped, but if they remove the tobacco from such packages to jars or showcases, it becomes liable to seizure, and the burden of proof rests upon the dealer to show that the tax had been paid.

Army Orders and Resignations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following officers were to-day detailed for recruiting service, and ordered to report as follows:—

To Bt. Brig.-Gen. Reeve, New York city—Captain and Brevet Major F. W. Perry, Captains George L. Tyler, E. N. Wilcox, S. G. Whipple.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hatch, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—Captain Arthur Macarthur, Captain and Brevet Major H. B. Freeman, Capt. Isaac D. Jisay, Second Lieut. Frank Madden, Second Lieut. Chas. Hay, 23d U. S. Infantry, also ordered to report to Gen. Hatch, at Carlisle Barracks, to conduct recruits to the Pacific coast.

The resignation of Post Chaplain Edward H. Leavitt, U. S. A., has been accepted by the President. The resignation of First Lieut. Peter Engels, late 24th Infantry, has also been accepted.

Treasury Matters.

The shipments of fractional currency during the week ending to-day have been as follows:—Assistant United States Treasurer, Philadelphia, $10,000; Assistant United States Treasurer, Boston, $20,000; United States Depositary, Cincinnati, Ohio, $15,000; United States Depositary, Baltimore, $10,000; United States Depositary, Pittsburg, $10,000; national banks and others, $27,626. Total, $92,626.

The Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes, $343,307,200. As security for deposits of public moneys, $21,504,500. Total securities held to-day, $364,811,700.

The public debt statement for July will not be out before Monday next. It will show a reduction of between nine and ten millions.

The New New York Post Office.

Ten bids for excavating for the foundation of the New York Post Office were opened to-day by the supervising architect, Mullett, of the Treasury Department. The lowest bidder was James Everard, of New York, who bid 83 cents per cubic yard. For furnishing cement four bids were submitted, Delafield & Baxter, of New York, being the lowest bidders, bidding $1·93 per barrel.

Naval Orders.

Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, U. S. N., is ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as Chief of the Staff of the North Atlantic fleet.

Treasury Matters.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The mutilated bank notes burned during the week amount to $115,250; total amount burned to date, $15,141,394. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $219,640; total issued therefor, $15,020,488. Balance due, $120,906. Actual circulation at this date, $290,782,810.

Personal.

Colonel Pennebaker, the Kentucky State Agent, is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Gladstone's Health Improving.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Gladstone, who has been ill for a few days past, has returned to London. His health is much improved, though he is still weak.

Harvard vs. Oxford.

The Oxford boat's crew went down the river Thames to Pangborn, yesterday, to practise. This was done in order to get deeper water and a longer course. The Oxfords have just received a new four-oared racing boat, built by Salter, who is now engaged upon one for the Harvard crew. The weight of the Harvard boat is four pounds heavier than that of the Oxford.

More Press Persecutions in Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—The manager and two of the editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine, for publishing false news.

FROM HAVANA.

Expenses of the Spanish Rule.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 31.—The following estimates have been made for August:—Expenses of the War Department, $800,000; Navy, $350,000; civil, $750,000; miscellaneous, $300,000.

Affairs in Mexico.

The steamship Cleopatra arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from Mexico to the 22d. All was quiet at Queretaro. The Puebla Railroad will be open in September. An insurrection had broken out among the Indians of Yucatan. The volcanic eruption in Colima is growing worse.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Response of the Walkerites to the Proffer of a Union with the Wells People.

RICHMOND, July 31.—John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Wells party, having written a letter to Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Walker party, urging that the two parties now unite for carrying out Republican principles, the latter gentleman writes a reply saying that the Walkerites left the Wells party because they were either forced to do so or to oppose the policy of the President. After alluding to the almost unanimous endorsement of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and asserting that the colored people who were misled by the Wells leaders are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant and Walker standard, he concludes as follows:—

"You ask for a coalition of the two wings of the Republican party. I cannot admit that the party is divided. On the contrary, I claim that the Grant-Walker is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal. To the late Wells party I have only to say we shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of citizens of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of those national principles of which President Grant and Congress are the head and front."

Colonel Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer, died to-day. He was an officer in the Mexican war, Colonel of the 15th Virginia Confederate Regiment during the whole of the war, and former State Senator from this district.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sad Drowning Case in the North River.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About dusk last evening a whole family, consisting of a man, wife, and two daughters, about fifteen and seventeen years of age, and two little children, were observed rowing in North river in a small boat. When opposite Bull's ferry the boat capsized, and the whole party appeared to have been thrown into the water. Two men immediately put out to their rescue, but before they could reach the party the